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(54) **ORVINOL AND THEVINOL DERIVATIVES
USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF ANXIETY
OR A COMPULSIVE DISORDER**

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USPC 514/279
See application file for complete search history.

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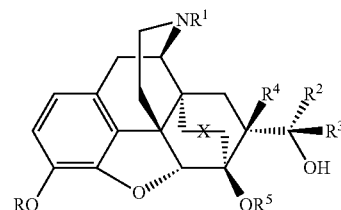
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ABSTRACT

The invention provides a method of treating anxiety or a
compulsive disorder in a subject comprising administering
to the subject a compound having formula 2:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof,
wherein R, R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, and X are as defined in the
specification.

19 Claims, No Drawings

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ORVINOL AND THEVINOL DERIVATIVES USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF ANXIETY OR A COMPULSIVE DISORDER

FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH STATEMENT

This invention was made with government support under DA007315 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD

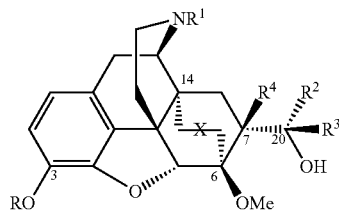
This invention relates to orvinol and thevinol compounds useful for the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. The compounds are especially useful for the treatment of opioid abuse, cocaine abuse, alcohol abuse and polydrug abuse, and are useful for the prevention of relapse in recovering addicts.

BACKGROUND

The compounds of the invention are structurally related to buprenorphine. But, unlike buprenorphine, the compounds are mu opioid receptor (MOPr) antagonists that do not also have significant MOPr agonist activity. They share buprenorphine's antagonism at kappa opioid receptors (KOPr) and may also have activity at the NOP/ORL-1 receptor.

Orvinols

The orvinols are a group of ring-C bridged epoxymorphinan compounds of general structure (1) which were originally synthesised by Bentley and co-workers and developed by Reckitt and Colman (Lewis et al, 1971). The most studied members of the series are the extremely potent opiate analgesic and animal immobilising agent etorphine (1a), the very potent opiate antagonist diprenorphine (1b) and the clinical analgesic and treatment for opiate abuse, buprenorphine (1c).



- 1a: R=H, R¹=R²=Me, R³=n-Pr, R⁴=H
 1b: R=H, R¹=cyclopropylmethyl, R²=R³=Me,
 1c: R=H, R¹=cyclopropylmethyl, R²=Me, R³=t-Bu, R⁴=H
 1d: R=R²=R³=R⁴=H, R¹=cyclopropylmethyl
 1e: R=R²=R⁴=H, R¹=cyclopropylmethyl, R³=Me
 R=R³=R⁴=H, R¹=cyclopropylmethyl, R²=Me

The orvinols and derivatives of structure 1 are described in a series of UK Patents GB902659, GB925723, GB937214, GB969263 and GB1136214, which discuss their synthesis and potential therapeutic uses as analgesics, anti-tussives and, in some cases, antagonists of narcotic drugs. The patent applications do not describe compounds in which R4 is anything other than hydrogen. Further, the stereochemistry about C20 was not specified. The inventors have recognised that the stereochemistry about C20 is in fact of utmost importance and the diastereoisomers of structure 1 in which R2 and R3 are interchanged have very different pharmacological profiles.

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In their publications, the inventors have described how the structure-activity relationships in the orvinols (1. R=H) and thevinols (1. R=Me) are conventional with respect to substituents on the basic nitrogen atom and at C3, the phenolic position (Lewis and Husbands, 2004), but that the effect of the nature of the substituents and the stereochemistry of C20 is of even greater significance (Lewis and Husbands, 2004). In particular, the inventors have found that there is only a very limited range of structures which have a lack of opioid agonist activity and are therefore essentially opioid antagonists. Prior to the present invention the only compounds of structure 1 to have been shown to lack agonist activity at opioid receptors were the N-cyclopropylmethyl (N-CPM) primary and secondary alcohols (1d, 1e, 1f) (Lewis, 1973). Thus the discovery of novel orvinols with C20 aryl substituents that lack opioid agonist activity was both unexpected and desirable. Though compounds having structure 1 in which R2 is aryl and R4 is H are within the generic scope of GB969,263 and GB1,136,214, such compounds are not exemplified within those patents.

Orvinols and thevinols of structure 1 where R2 and R3 are interchangeably phenyl and methyl groups, R4 is H and R1 includes cyclopropylmethyl, allyl, dimethylallyl and propargyl were disclosed by Marton et al (Marton et al, 1997) without any definition of opioid activity.

Orvinols and thevinols of structure 1, where R4 is methyl, have not previously been disclosed. In addition, the inventors have found that the key Diels-Alder adduct from which the novel compounds, having R4 as methyl, are prepared in the current invention could not be synthesized by the standard methodology which had previously allowed the standard orvinols, having R4 as H, to be prepared (Lewis et al, 1971).

Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Drug Abuse

Buprenorphine displays a unique and complex pharmacology derived from the manner in which it binds to opioid receptors. Like the opiate analgesics and the antagonists naltrexone, naloxone and nalmefene, buprenorphine's primary actions are at MOPr, but it is neither an opiate agonist like morphine, nor an antagonist like naltrexone. It is classified as a partial MOPr agonist having the characteristics of both an agonist or an antagonist depending on the circumstances. As an MOPr partial agonist buprenorphine shows a ceiling to all the effects associated with MOPr agonism including importantly the potentially lethal effect of respiratory depression (in overdose) and addiction liability. The latter is also favourably affected by the kinetics of buprenorphine's MOPr binding which has irreversible characteristics. The very slow dissociation of buprenorphine from MOPr is responsible, at least in part, for its long duration of action and the mildness of the abstinence effects when drug is withdrawn following chronic administration. The shape of the dose-response curves for buprenorphine's MOPr agonist effects is uniquely an inverted U-shape. This means that high doses have lesser MOPr agonist effects than intermediate doses which produce peak effects. This applies to respiratory depression, thus further contributing to the drug's extremely favourable acute safety profile and physical dependence liability. The very limited MOPr agonist activity of buprenorphine at high doses is complementary to the predominant MOPr antagonist activity at these doses.

The unique pharmacological profile of buprenorphine at MOPr was recognised when it was approved for the treatment of opiate abuse and dependence as an agent for detoxification and maintenance. But buprenorphine is also unique among drugs having significant MOPr agonist activity in having high affinity but no efficacy at KOPr and delta

in which R2 and R3 are interchanged. This means that when R4 is H, R3 is not phenyl when R2 is methyl. Diastereoisomers are included, such that if the positions of R2 and R3 are interchanged, the exception still applies, in other words, when R4 is H and R2 is phenyl, R3 may not be methyl.

In a preferred embodiment, R is preferably H. In that embodiment, R1 is preferably CPM.

When R1 is CPM, especially when R is H, R3 is preferably aryl, particularly phenyl, or a substituted phenyl.

In some embodiments, R2 is preferably H. In others R2 is preferably methyl. In some embodiments, R4 is preferably H. In others R4 is preferably methyl. When R2 is H, R4 is preferably H. R2 may be H when R4 is H, though, and R2 may be methyl when R4 is methyl.

In the compounds of the invention of structure 2 R2 and R3 may be interchanged, but as indicated in the definition of R2, one or other must be H or Me. As mentioned previously, when R4 is H and R2 is methyl then R3 may not be phenyl and, accordingly, when the positions are interchanged, R2 may not be phenyl when R3 is methyl.

The stereochemistry shown in structure 2 when R3 is aryl or heteroaryl is preferred; however, embodiments in which R2 and R3 are interchanged are included. In particular, when the two are interchanged, a preferred embodiment includes pyridyl as R2, especially with R3 being Me and R4 being H.

X may be $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, with $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ being preferred. When X is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R4 is preferably methyl. In addition, R2 is preferably H.

Compounds of the invention may be found in table 1, excluding BU127.

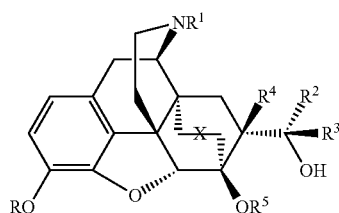
The invention also provides methods for the synthesis of the novel compounds of structure 2 where R, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5 are as specified above.

In particular, there is provided a method of synthesising a compound, especially a compound of the invention, or an intermediate for use in synthesising the compounds of the invention, the method comprising the step of combining an N-acynorthebaine with methacrolein in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst. Standard methods without Lewis acid catalyst failed to give the desired compound.

The method of synthesising a compound is preferably a method of synthesising an intermediate for use in synthesising a compound of the invention. The intermediate may be a N-acyl-7alpha-formyl-7beta-methyl-6,14-endothene-tetrahydronorthebaine.

Lewis acid catalysts are well known in the art. It is particularly preferred that the Lewis acid catalyst is LiBF_4 , though BF_3 , OEt_2 and NbCl_5 may also be used.

The invention also provides a composition comprising a compound of formula 2, or a pharmaceutical acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier,



in which

R is H or alkyl

R1 is alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylalkyl

R2, R4 and R5 are H or methyl

R3 is aryl or heteroaryl either of which may be substituted or unsubstituted and

X is a saturated bridge ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$) or an unsaturated bridge ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$)

R, R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are preferably as defined above in relation to compounds of the invention. The compound to be administered includes the diastereoisomers in which R2 and R3 are interchanged.

It is preferred that when R4 is H then R3 may not be phenyl when R2 is methyl, including in the diastereoisomers in which R2 and R3 are interchanged.

Pharmaceutical compositions of this invention comprise any of the molecules of the present invention, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, with any pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, adjuvant or vehicle. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles that may be used in the pharmaceutical compositions include, but are not limited to, ion exchangers, alumina, aluminium stearate, lecithin, serum proteins, such as human serum albumin, buffer substances such as phosphates, glycine, sorbic acid, potassium sorbate, partial glyceride mixtures of saturated vegetable fatty acids, water, salts or electrolytes, such as protamine sulphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, potassium hydrogen phosphate, sodium chloride, zinc salts, colloidal silica, magnesium trisilicate, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, cellulose-based substances, polyethylene glycol, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, polyacrylates, waxes, polyethylene-polyoxypropylene-block polymers, polyethylene glycol and wool fat.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, topically, rectally, nasally, buccally, vaginally or via an implanted reservoir. Preferably, the pharmaceutical compositions are administered orally or by injection. The pharmaceutical compositions may contain any conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, adjuvants or vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous, intracutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-articular, intrasynovial, intrasternal, intrathecal, intralesional and intracranial injection or infusion techniques. Preferably, the route of administration of the composition is transdermal or intrathecal administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable preparation, for example, as a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to techniques known in the art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents (such as, for example, Tween 80) and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butenediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are mannitol, water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose, any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. Fatty acids, such as oleic acid and its glyceride derivatives are useful in the preparation of injectables, as are natural pharmaceutically-acceptable oils, such as olive oil or castor oil, especially in their polyoxyethylated versions. These oil

solutions or suspensions may also contain a long-chain alcohol diluent or dispersant such as Ph. Helv or a similar alcohol.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be orally administered in any orally acceptable dosage form including, but not limited to, capsules, tablets, and aqueous suspensions and solutions. In the case of tablets for oral use, carriers which are commonly used include lactose and corn starch. Lubricating agents, such as magnesium stearate, are also typically added. For oral administration in a capsule form, useful diluents include lactose and dried corn starch. When aqueous suspensions are administered orally, the active ingredient is combined with emulsifying and suspending agents. If desired, certain sweetening and/or flavouring and/or colouring agents may be added.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration. These compositions can be prepared by mixing a molecule of this invention with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at room temperature but liquid at the rectal temperature and therefore will melt in the rectum to release the active components. Such materials include, but are not limited to, cocoa butter, beeswax and polyethylene glycols.

Topical administration of the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention is especially useful when the desired treatment involves areas or organs readily accessible by topical application. For application topically to the skin, the pharmaceutical composition should be formulated with a suitable ointment containing the active components suspended or dissolved in a carrier. Carriers for topical administration of the molecules of this invention include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, liquid petroleum, white petroleum, propylene glycol, polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene compound, emulsifying wax and water. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical composition can be formulated with a suitable lotion or cream containing the active compound suspended or dissolved in a carrier. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited to, mineral oil, sorbitan monostearate, polysorbate 60, cetyl esters wax, cetearyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, benzyl alcohol and water. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may also be topically applied to the lower intestinal tract by rectal suppository formulation or in a suitable enema formulation. Topically-transdermal patches are also included in this invention.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention may be administered by nasal aerosol or inhalation. Such compositions are prepared according to techniques well-known in the art of pharmaceutical formulation and may be prepared as solutions in saline, employing benzyl alcohol or other suitable preservatives, absorption promoters to enhance bioavailability, fluorocarbons, and/or other solubilising or dispersing agents known in the art.

The composition may also comprise a second active agent or may be for administration with another active agent, such as an NOP agonist or opioid antagonist.

Further is provided a method of treating a substance abuse disorder comprising administering an effective amount of a compound having structure 2 as shown above, in which R is H or alkyl

R1 is alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylalkyl

R2, R4 and R5 are H or methyl

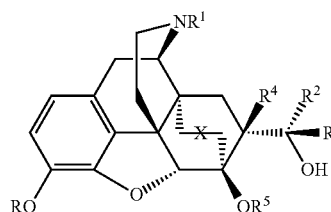
R3 is aryl or heteroaryl either of which may be substituted or unsubstituted, and

X is a saturated bridge ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$) or an unsaturated bridge ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$); or a composition comprising such a compound to a subject in need thereof.

R, R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are preferably as defined above in relation to compounds of the invention. The compound to be administered includes the diastereoisomers in which R2 and R3 are interchanged.

It is preferred that when R4 is H then R3 may not be phenyl when R2 is methyl, including in the diastereoisomers in which R2 and R3 are interchanged.

The method of treating the substance abuse disorder may comprise a single administration of the compound or composition, or repeated administrations thereof. The invention also provides a compound of formula 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, prodrug or solvate thereof



in which

R is H or alkyl

R1 is alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylalkyl,

R2, R4 and R5 are H or methyl

R3 is aryl or heteroaryl either of which may be substituted or unsubstituted and

X is a saturated bridge ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$) or an unsaturated bridge ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$), for use in therapy, especially in the treatment of a substance abuse disorder.

R, R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are preferably as defined in relation to the method of treatment of the invention.

A substance abuse disorder is preferably as opiate use, particularly as a relapse prevention agent, alcohol dependence and excessive alcohol use, cocaine use, stimulant use, polydrug abuse, and nicotine use. In particular it relates to opiate use in recovering addicts. It is particularly preferred that the composition is useful for the treatment of a substance abuse disorder, especially opiate use without the need to co-administer another MOPr antagonist.

The compound may also be useful for the treatment of depression, anxiety and compulsive disorders, e.g. gambling. A combination of buprenorphine and naltrexone, the effects of which are mimicked by the compounds of the invention, has been indicated to have efficacy against a number of psychiatric disorders such as anxiety and depression. Accordingly, the compounds of the invention can also be used to treat such disorders.

The invention will now be described in detail, by way of example only.

EXPERIMENTAL

The compounds can be prepared by, for example, the methods outlined in Schemes 1, 2, 3 and 4. These methods are illustrative of how secondary and tertiary alcohols are made in these series. The exact order of some the chemical steps may be varied (for example, when the nitrogen substituent is introduced).

The compounds (structure 2), having R4=H, can be prepared as shown in Schemes 1 and 2 from N-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-endoetheno-7-acetyltetrahydronorthebaine (5b) or N-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-endoetheno-7-formyltetrahydronorthebaine (8b) by methods analogous to those

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described in British Patents GB969,263 and GB1,136,214. Thus the synthesis of series 1, with stereochemistry at C20 as depicted in 7, is shown in Scheme 1, with the equivalent compounds with opposite stereochemistry at C20 (Series 2, structure 15) shown in scheme 2. However an exception was found in the case of the synthesis of the C20-pyridyl analogues where instead of Grignard reagent the more reactive pyridyl lithium reagents had to be used. The result was that the predominant product had the stereochemistry of structure 15a instead of the expected structure 7a.

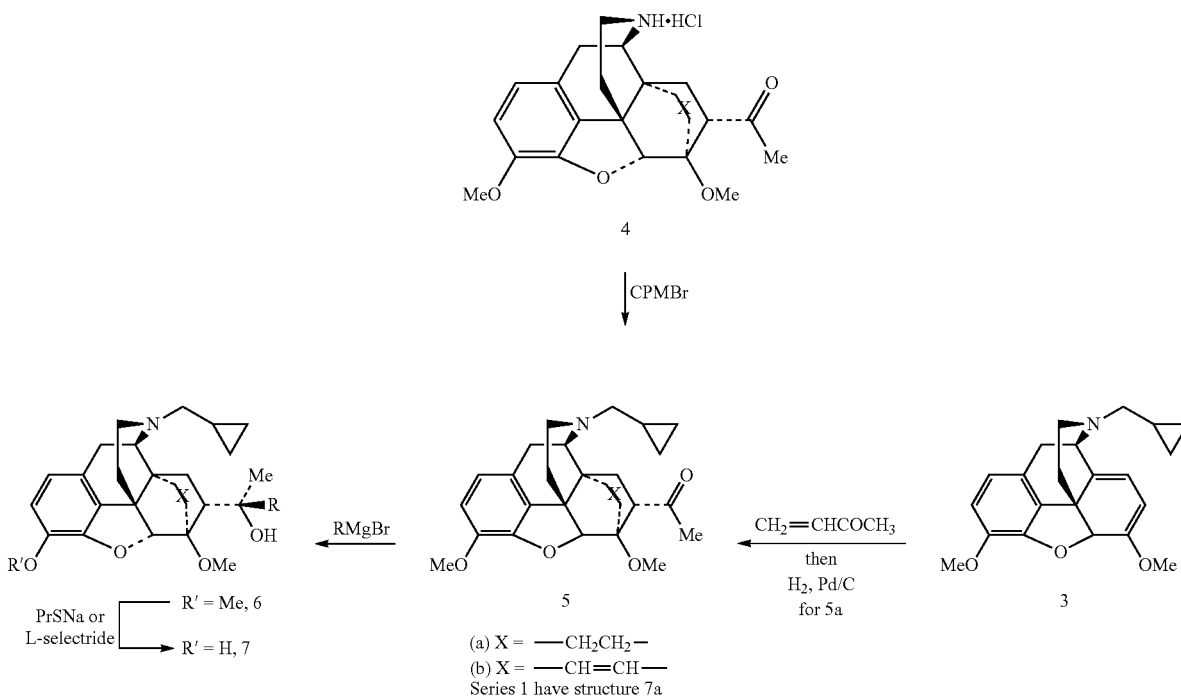
The compounds of the invention, having R₄=Me, are most readily prepared from N-cyclopropylcarbonyl north-

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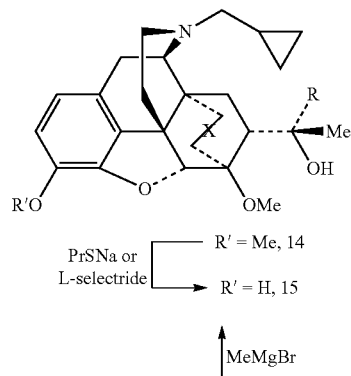
ebaine (16) by a Diels-Alder reaction with methacrolein to give 17a and 17b. Addition of an aryl Grignard reagent to 17b provides secondary alcohols 18 and these can be converted to the diastereomeric alcohols 20 by oxidation and reduction. The orvinol analogues 22 and 23 are then made by 3-O-demethylation using KOH. PrSNa or L-selectride (Scheme 3)

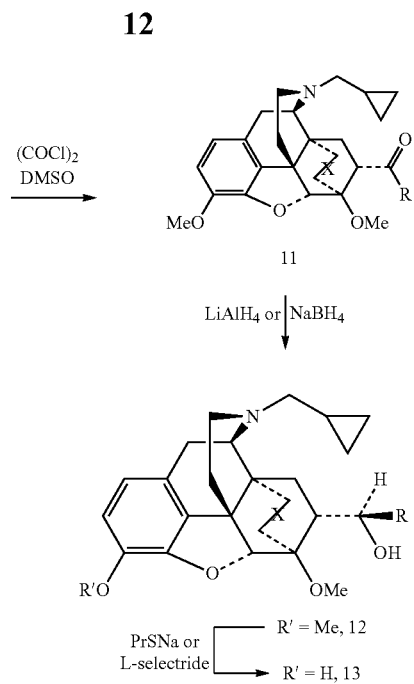
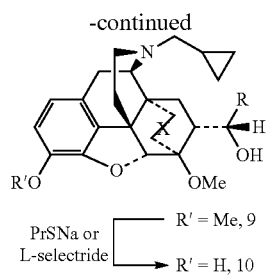
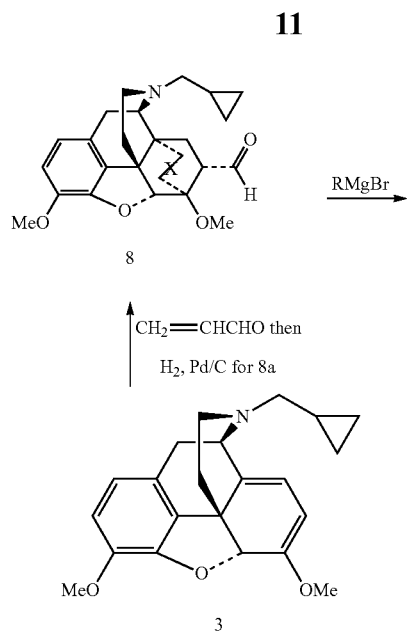
Ethano bridged analogues are prepared by catalytic hydrogenation of adduct 17b and then equivalent chemistry to that described for the etheno series. (Scheme 4)

Scheme 1:



Scheme 2:

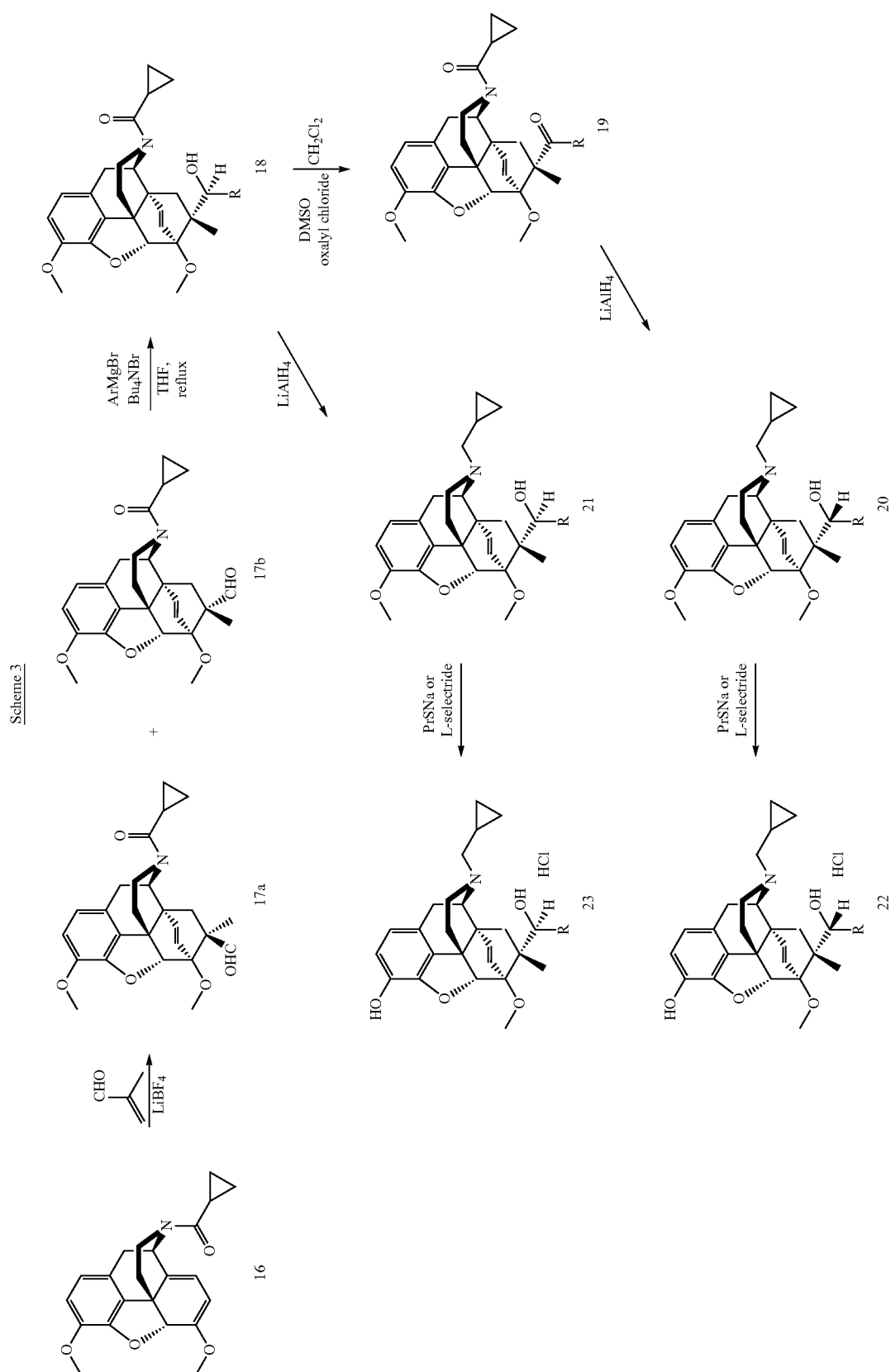




(a) X = $\text{—CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—}$
 (b) X = —CH=CH—
 Series 2 have structure 15a
 Series 3 have structure 13a
 Series 4 have structure 10a

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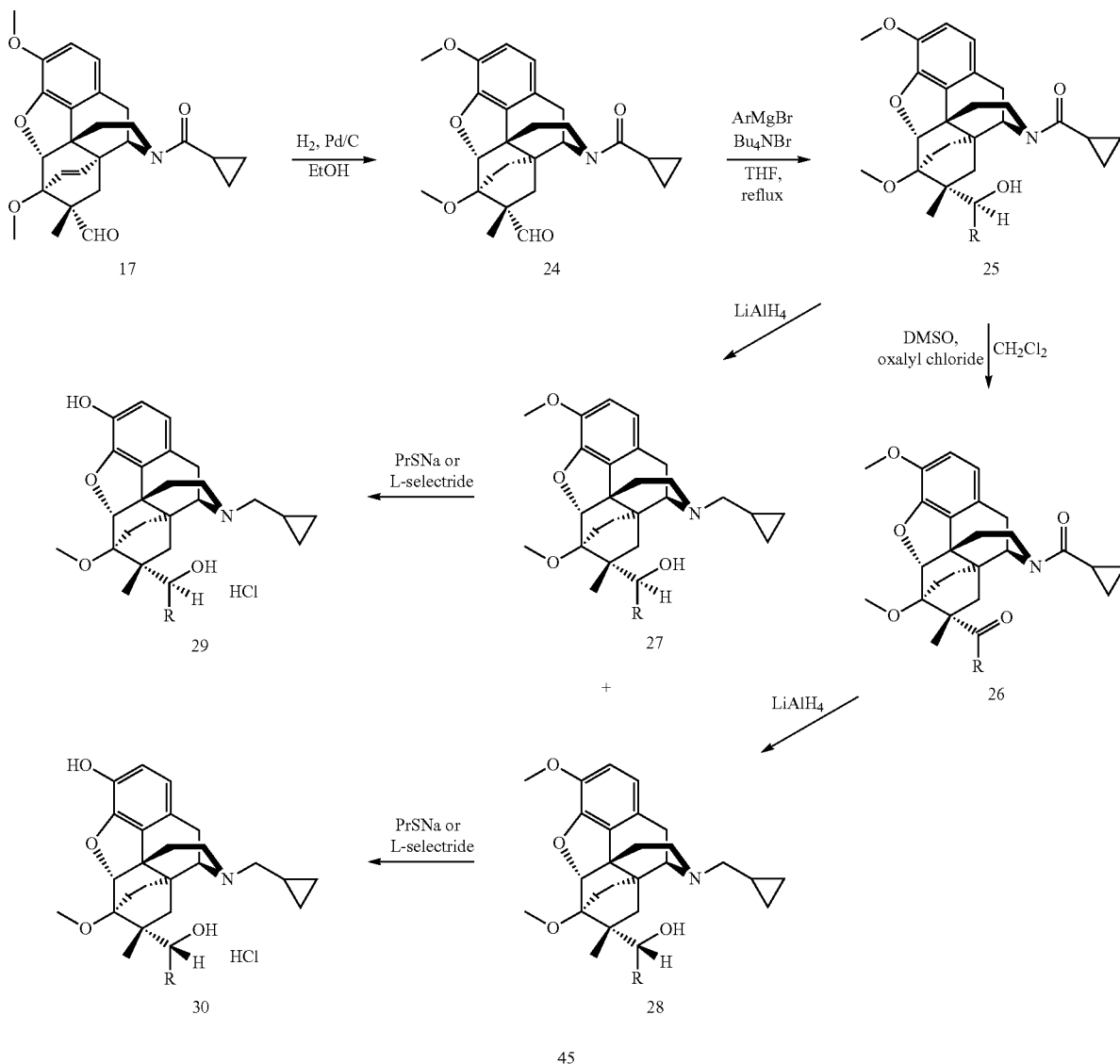
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Scheme 4.



Experimental Data on Compounds

General Procedure A

Grignard Addition (Schemes 1 and 2)

The Grignard reagents were prepared from the corresponding bromides (5 mmol) by reaction with magnesium (182 mg, 7.5 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 ml) containing a crystal of iodine. The Grignard reagents were titrated prior to use by adding 1 ml of the Grignard solution to a flask containing 1,10-phenanthroline (~2 mg) in anhydrous THF (2 ml) (purple solution) and titrating with 1M 2-butanol (anhydrous) in THF (end point pale yellow solution)]

Grignard reagent (1 M in THF, 1.2 ml, 1.2 mmol) was treated dropwise at room temperature with a solution of 5 (500 mg) or 8 (500 mg) in anhydrous toluene (12 ml). After stirring at room temperature for 20 h, the reaction was quenched by addition of saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (20 ml). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic

phases were washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography over silica gel eluting with a gradient from 10% to 30% ethyl acetate in hexane. R_f values are recorded from TLC eluted with 30:1:69 ethyl acetate/ammonia solution/hexane.

General Procedure B

Grignard Addition (Schemes 3 and 4)

To a solution of aldehyde 17b or 24 in dry THF (10 mL/mmol of aldehyde) were added 3 eq of Bu_4NBr followed by 2 eq of arylmagnesium halide as solution in THF. The solution was then heated at reflux for 48 h, cooled to RT and quenched with 0.05 mL of water. The mixture was allowed to stir for 5 min then filtered over Celite. The solids were washed with hot THF, and the solution was removed of its solvent by rotary evaporation. The remaining residue was partitioned between EtOAc (20 mL) and water (10 mL). The water layer was extracted twice with 5 mL of EtOAc. The

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pooled organic solvent was washed twice with 5 mL of water, once with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and dried under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in a minimum amount of Et_2O to induce crystallization. The crystals were collected by filtration, and dried under vacuum.

General Procedure C

Swern Oxidation

A solution of oxalyl chloride (1.25 eq) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL/mmol) was cooled to -78°C . in a one neck flask. Into this flask was added dropwise, a solution of dry DMSO (2.6 eq) in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL/mmol). The solution stirred for 5 min and then a solution 9, 18 or 25 in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL/mmol) was added. The mixture stirred for 20 min and then Et_3N (5 eq) was added. The reaction was removed from the cold bath, stirred for 1 h and water was added. The mixture was shaken, the organic layer was separated and washed with a saturated solution of NH_4Cl , then with a concentrated solution of NaHCO_3 . The solution was washed once more with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and the solvents removed under reduced pressure to yield crude 11, 19 or 26 as a clear residue.

General Procedure D

 LiAlH_4 Reduction

Substrate (11, 18, 19, 25 or 26) was dissolved in dry THF (10 mL/mmol) and added to a stirring suspension of LiAlH_4 (4 eq) in dry THF (5 mL/mmol) at 0°C . The suspension was allowed to warm up to RT and was stirred for 24 h. The reaction was cooled to 0°C . and quenched with water in THF. The mixture was filtered, rinsing the solids with hot THF. The solution was subjected to rotary evaporation to yield an oil that was subjected to silica gel column chromatography eluting with 15% EtOAc in petroleum ether to yield product.

General Procedure E

O-Demethylation Using NaSPr/HMPA

A solution of 6, 9, 12, 14, 20, 21, 27 or 28 in dry HMPA (6 mL/mmol) was added sodium propanethiolate (6 eq). The reaction was stirred for 3 h at 115°C ., then cooled to RT and quenched with 7 mL/mmol of a concentrated solution of NH_4Cl . The mixture was extracted three times with Et_2O . The organic layer was then extracted five times with water, once with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was then subjected to silica gel flash column chromatography eluting with a gradient of EtOAc in petroleum ether. The fractions containing the compound of interest were then evaporated to dryness and dissolved in a 2 M solution of HCl in EtOH , and then induced to crystallize upon addition of EtOAc . The crystals were collected by filtration, and dried under vacuum.

General Procedure F

O-Demethylation Using L-Selectride

L-Selectride® in THF (5 equivalents of a 1M solution) was added to the starting material (6, 9, 12, 14, 20, 21, 27

18

or 28) under nitrogen and the resulting solution heated to 80°C . and stirred for 14 hours, during which time a change from clear to white and opaque was observed. Excess L-Selectride® was quenched with water and solvent removed under vacuum. The resulting residue was extracted into dichloromethane, washed with distilled water and saturated brine solution, dried (MgSO_4) and solvents again removed under vacuum.

10 N-Cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-endo-ethanonorthevinone (5a)

Marton et al 1997

15 A solution of 4a (6 g, 14.8 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (36 mL) was treated sequentially at room temperature with sodium bicarbonate (5 g, 60 mmol) and (bromomethyl) cyclopropane (1.87 mL, 19.3 mmol). The resulting suspension was heated to 90°C . and stirred for 20 h. On cooling, the DMF was removed in vacuo and the residue dissolved in water and rendered basic with 2 M NaOH solution. The product was extracted into chloroform and the organic phases washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and evaporated to dryness. The resulting yellow solid was purified by column chromatography over silica gel (50% ethyl acetate in hexane. $R_f=0.50$) affording 6.15 g 5a as a white solid (98%). Mp $105-106^\circ\text{C}$. ^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.04-0.10 (2H, m), 0.43-0.49 (2H, m), 0.63-0.80 (1H, m), 1.22-1.34 (1H, m), 1.49-1.75 (4H, m), 1.96-2.08 (1H, m), 2.20-2.38 (4H, m), 2.25 (3H, s), 2.58-2.77 (2H, m), 2.93-3.11 (3H, m), 3.42 (3H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 4.47 (1H, s), 6.55 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.63 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (68 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.4, 4.2, 9.6, 17.6, 22.8, 28.8, 30.5, 33.9, 35.4, 35.5, 43.8, 46.6, 49.8, 52.4, 56.8, 58.4, 59.9, 77.8, 94.8, 113.9, 119.2, 128.9, 132.8, 141.8, 146.8, 211.1. HRMS (ESI^+) calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{34}\text{NO}_4$ (MH^+), 424.2488. found 424.2485.

40 N-Cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-dihydronorthevinol (8a) and N-cyclopropylmethylnorthevinol (8b)

N-CPMnorthebaine (3) (1 equiv.) and acrolein (1.2 equiv.) were heated to reflux in toluene (4 mL/mmol) overnight. The solvent and excess dienophile were removed in vacuo and the product purified by silica gel chromatography (8b: 74%), R_f ($\text{EtOAc}:\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$, 99.5:0.5) 0.5. ^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (0.14 (2H, m), 0.50 (2H, m), 0.83 (1H, m), 1.45 (1H, dd), 2.98 (1H, dd), 3.11 (1H, d), 3.57 (1H, d), 3.62 (3H, s), 3.82 (3H, s), 4.64 (1H, d), 5.59 (1H, d), 5.89 (1H, d), 6.52 (1H, d), 6.62 (1H, d), 9.43 (1H, d); ^{13}C NMR (68 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.43, 4.17, 9.44, 23.21, 26.76, 33.45, 42.92, 43.97, 48.05, 49.87, 52.70, 56.56, 57.11, 59.80, 80.92, 93.62, 113.39, 119.51, 126.47, 128.15, 133.96, 137.45, 141.93, 147.93, 201.96; LRMS (EI) 407 (M^+), HRMS found 407.2096, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4$ requires 407.2097.

This adduct 8b (6.0 g, 14.7 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (45 mL) and treated with 10% Pd/C (60 mg) under a H_2 atmosphere at 65 psi at 50°C . for 24 h. After cooling to rt the catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite and the solvent removed in vacuo. 5.9 g (8a: 98%), R_f (Hexane: $\text{EtOAc}:\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$, 33:66:1) 0.48; ^1H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.09 (2H, m), 0.49 (2H, m), 0.76 (1H, m), 3.00 (1H, d), 3.51 (3H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 4.58 (1H, d), 6.58 (1H, d), 6.72 (1H, d), 9.92 (1H, d); ^{13}C NMR (68 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.40, 4.11, 9.46, 19.95, 22.79, 26.72, 28.64, 35.33, 35.46, 43.70, 46.02, 48.80, 51.67, 56.68, 58.45, 59.86, 77.37, 92.37,

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113.86, 119.10, 119.32, 128.58, 132.39, 141.82, 203.33; m/z (EI) 409 (M⁺); HRMS (EI) found 409.2263, C₂₅H₃₁NO₄ requires 409.2253.

Series 1, Scheme 1: R=Ph

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethano-morphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU127)

5 was treated as in procedure A with phenylmagnesium bromide followed by procedure E or F. White solid, (R_f=0.21; 0.5% NH₄OH, 30% EtOAc in hexane; column ran in 30% EtOAc in hexane). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.10-0.00 (2H, m), 0.31-0.42 (2H, m), 0.55-0.62 (1H, m), 0.69-0.77 (1H, m), 0.91 (1H, dd, J=13.5 and 9.5 Hz), 1.02-1.10 (1H, m), 1.58 (1H, dd, J=12.5 and 2.5 Hz), 1.76-1.90 (3H, m), 1.80 (3H, s), 1.94-2.02 (1H, m), 2.10-2.20 (5H, m), 2.45 (1H, dd, J=11.5 and 5.0 Hz), 2.85-2.93 (2H, m), 3.57 (3H, s), 4.45 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz), 5.49 (1H, s), 6.48 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.23-7.26 (1H, m), 7.32-7.36 (2H, m), 7.51-7.53 (2H, m). ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.3, 4.2, 9.4, 18.0, 22.9, 23.7, 30.0, 32.7, 35.6, 36.2, 43.6, 47.3, 48.5, 52.9, 58.1, 59.6, 77.5, 80.9, 97.6, 116.4, 119.7, 126.2, 126.9, 128.0, 128.5, 132.5, 137.3, 145.5, 147.2. HRMS (ESI⁺) calcd for C₃₁H₃₈NO₄ (M⁺), 488.2795. found 488.2794 (100%).

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=2-thienyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethano-morphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU08026)

5 was treated as in procedure A with 2-thienyl magnesiumbromide followed by procedure E or F. Rf (30% EtOAc-Pet.Ether-0.5% NH₃) 0.5. δ_H (270 MHz; CDCl₃) 7.2 (1H, d, J 4.2, 1 \times 2-thienyl.CH), 6.9 (1H, t, J 3.6, 1 \times 2-thienyl.CH), 6.9 (1H, d, J 4.9, 1 \times 2-thienyl.CH), 6.7 (1H, d, J 8.2, CH), 6.5 (1H, d, J 8.9, CH), 5.8 (1H, s, 21-OH), 4.4 (1H, s, 5 α -H), 3.9 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.6 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 2.9 (1H, d, J 19.0, 10 β -H), 2.9 (1H, d, J 7.2, 9 α -H), 0.6-0.7 (1H, m, N-CH₂CH(CH₂-CH₂-)), 0.3-0.4 (2H, m, N-CH₂CH(CH₂-CH₂-)), 0 (2H, m, N-CH₂CH(CH₂-CH₂-)).

By a Similar Method the Following Ligands were Prepared

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=m-tolyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethano-morphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10092)

Rf (30% EtOAc-Pet.Ether-0.5% NH₃) 0.8. δ_H (270 MHz; CDCl₃) 7.5-7.6 (1H, m, 4 \times aryl.CH), 7.1 (3H, d, J 3.3, 2-methylphenyl), 6.7 (1H, d, J 8.3, CH), 6.6 (1H, d, J 8.2, CH), 5.9 (1H, s, 21-OH), 4.4 (1H, s, 5 α -H), 3.9 (3H, s, 3-OCH₃), 3.3 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 2.9 (2H, d, J 19.0, 10 β -H), 2.9 (1H, d, J 7.2, 9 α -H), 0.6-0.7 (1H, m, N-CH₂CH(CH₂-CH₂-)), 0.3-0.4 (2H, m, N-CH₂CH(CH₂-CH₂-)), -0.1-0 (2H, m, N-CH₂CH(CH₂-CH₂-)).

20

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=p-t-butylphenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4"-t-butylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU08024)

R_f 0.33 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -0.07 (2H, m), 0.31-0.33 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 0.68-0.72 (1H, m), 0.73-0.86 (1H, m), 0.86-0.92 (1H, m), 0.99-1.03 (1H, m), 1.31 (10H, s), 1.52-1.55 (1H, d, J=12.5 Hz), 1.77 (5H, s), 1.81-1.84 (1H, m), 2.03-2.10 (1H, m), 2.13-2.20 (5H, m), 2.46-2.48 (1H, m), 2.77-2.78 (1H, m), 2.87-2.91 (1H, d, J=18.3 Hz), 3.54 (3H, s), 4.43 (1H, s), 5.44 (1H, s), 6.44-6.46 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.61-6.63 (2H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.32-7.33 (2H, d, J=4.7 Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J=4.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100.6 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.4, 3.5, 9.1, 17.8, 23.0, 23.4, 29.8, 31.3, 32.4, 34.3, 35.5, 36.0, 43.2, 47.0, 48.3, 52.7, 58.5, 59.2, 80.7, 97.2, 116.3, 119.4, 124.6, 125.6, 128.1, 132.3, 137.2, 144.0, 145.4, 149.3; ESIMS m/z: 544 [M+1]⁺.

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=p-i-propylphenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropyl methyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10096)

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ -0.09--0.04 (2H, m), 0.31-0.0.35 (2H, m), 0.57-0.60 (1H, m), 0.68-0.75 (1H, m), 0.86-0.92 (1H, m), 1.00-1.05 (1H, m), 1.24 (6H, d, J=6.88 Hz), 1.56 (1H, s), 1.78 (3H, s), 1.79-1.85 (3H, m), 1.98-2.04 (2H, m), 2.10-2.23 (4H, m), 2.45-2.49 (1H, m), 2.78 (1H, d, J=6.40 Hz), 2.88-2.93 (2H, m), 3.56 (3H, s), 4.45 (1H, s), 4.61 (1H, bd), 5.30 (1H, bd), 6.47 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.17 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.40 (2H, d, J=8.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.40, 3.65, 9.29, 17.92, 23.05, 23.59, 23.92, 24.12, 29.87, 32.60, 33.72, 35.61, 36.16, 43.35, 47.25, 48.53, 52.71, 58.56, 59.39, 80.80, 97.56, 116.22, 119.52, 125.81, 125.91, 128.51, 132.52, 137.12, 144.75, 145.48, 147.14. HRMS, m/z for (C₃₄H₄₄NO₄) [MH]⁺, calcd—530.3270. found—530.3285.

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=p-chlorophenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-chlorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-O-ethan-1'-ol (BU10097)

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ -0.03--0.02 (2H, m), 0.37-0.0.41 (2H, m), 0.58-0.62 (1H, m), 0.71-0.74 (1H, m), 0.85-0.90 (1H, m), 0.99-1.05 (1H, m), 1.54 (1H, m), 1.75 (3H, s), 1.77-1.84 (3H, m), 1.99-2.05 (2H, m), 2.14-2.22 (4H, m), 2.44-2.48 (1H, m), 2.86-2.90 (2H, m), 3.58 (3H, s), 4.42 (1H, s), 4.63 (1H, bd), 5.46 (1H, bd), 6.51 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.29 (2H, d, J=11.1 Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, J=11.1 Hz); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.20, 4.03, 9.27, 17.83, 22.79, 23.48, 29.86, 32.60, 35.59, 36.09, 43.45, 47.29, 48.52, 52.81, 57.99, 59.50, 80.85, 97.48, 116.32, 119.60, 127.60, 127.93, 128.49, 132.35, 132.54, 137.13,

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145.44, 146.10; HRMS, m/z for ($C_{31}H_{37}ClNO_4$): $[MH]^+$; calcd 522.2411. found—522.2515.

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=m-chlorophenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-chlorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10098)

1H NMR, 400 MHz, ($CDCl_3$) δ -0.05--0.02 (2H, m), 0.36-0.042 (2H, m), 0.60-0.62 (1H, m), 0.70-0.76 (1H, m), 0.89-0.93 (1H, m), 1.02-1.07 (1H, m), 1.56 (1H, s), 1.75-1.85 (6H, m), 2.01-2.06 (2H, m), 2.15-2.23 (4H, m), 2.44-2.48 (1H, m), 2.87-2.94 (2H, m), 3.57 (3H, s), 4.43 (1H, s), 4.68 (1H, s), 5.48 (1H, bd), 6.48 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.67 (1H, U, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.21-7.28 (2H, m), 7.37 (1H, d, $J=10.6$ Hz), 7.53 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR, 400 MHz, ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.21, 4.03, 9.27, 17.87, 22.84, 23.54, 29.84, 32.53, 35.60, 36.10, 43.46, 47.27, 48.44, 52.81, 57.98, 59.44, 80.87, 97.42, 116.34, 119.62, 124.40, 126.50, 126.92, 128.47, 129.05, 132.37, 133.89, 137.14, 145.44, 149.68; HRMS, m/z for ($C_{31}H_{37}FNO_4$) $[MH]^+$; calcd 522.2411. found—522.2447.

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=3,5-dimethylphenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10100)

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -0.04--0.01 (2H, m), 0.34-0.042 (2H, m), 0.61-0.65 (1H, m), 0.70-0.76 (1H, m), 0.94-0.99 (1H, m), 1.04-1.11 (1H, m), 1.56 (1H, s), 1.76 (3H, s), 1.79-1.86 (3H, m), 2.00-2.07 (2H, m), 2.14-2.24 (4H, m), 2.33 (6H, s), 2.41-2.45 (1H, m), 2.90-2.94 (2H, m), 3.56 (3H, s), 4.45 (1H, s), 4.80 (1H, bd), 5.41 (1H, bd), 6.48 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.87 (1H, s), 7.10 (2H, s); ^{13}C NMR, 400 MHz, (00013) δ 3.00, 4.23, 9.19, 18.12, 21.59, 22.78, 23.83, 29.87, 32.53, 35.52, 36.09, 43.67, 47.17, 48.16, 52.70, 57.81, 59.27, 80.87, 97.34, 116.29, 119.53, 123.90, 128.29, 128.45, 132.48, 136.93, 137.16, 145.47, 147.41; HRMS, m/z for ($C_{33}H_{42}NO_4$) $[MH]^+$; calcd 516.3114. found—516.3145.

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=m-tolyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10101)

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -0.08--0.03 (2H, m), 0.31-0.038 (2H, m), 0.56-0.58 (1H, m), 0.69-0.76 (1H, m), 0.83-0.89 (1H, m), 1.02-1.09 (1H, m), 1.59-1.63 (1H, m), 1.79-1.89 (6H, m), 1.98-2.05 (1H, m), 2.13-2.23 (4H, m), 2.45-2.49 (1H, m), 2.62-2.66 (1H, m), 2.75 (3H, s), 2.84-2.93 (2H, m), 3.56 (3H, s), 4.45 (1H, s), 4.62 (1H, bd), 5.06 (1H, bd), 6.48 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.67 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.07-7.17 (3H, m), 7.22-7.24 (1H, m); ^{13}C NMR, 400 MHz, ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.17, 4.06, 9.22, 18.24, 22.76, 22.84, 25.93, 29.87, 32.66, 35.63, 36.11, 43.52, 43.72, 47.34, 52.68, 57.92, 59.47, 79.68, 80.85, 97.80, 116.27, 119.55, 124.83, 126.84, 127.50, 128.56, 132.43, 132.81, 136.84, 137.11, 143.64, 145.49; HRMS, m/z for ($C_{32}H_{40}NO_4$) $[MH]^+$; calcd—502.2957. found—502.3017.

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Series 1, Scheme 1, R=4-fluorophenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10102)

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -0.06--0.03 (2H, m), 0.35-0.040 (2H, m), 0.58-0.62 (1H, m), 0.70-0.76 (1H, m), 0.84-0.89 (1H, m), 0.99-1.06 (1H, m), 1.59 (1H, s), 1.74-1.84 (6H, m), 1.94-2.07 (2H, m), 2.14-2.22 (4H, m), 2.44-2.48 (1H, m), 2.85-2.91 (2H, m), 3.58 (3H, s), 4.44 (1H, s), 4.59 (1H, s), 5.45 (1H, bd), 6.48 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.67 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.99-7.04 (2H, m), 7.41-7.46 (2H, m); ^{13}C NMR, 400 MHz, ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.22, 3.99, 9.27, 17.80, 22.83, 23.58, 29.86, 32.64, 35.60, 36.09, 43.45, 47.29, 48.72, 52.81, 58.05, 59.48, 80.83, 97.54, 114.39, 114.60, 116.32, 119.59, 126.64, 127.70, 128.47, 128.98, 132.35, 137.13, 143.35, 145.45, 160.57; HRMS, m/z for ($C_{31}H_{37}FNO_4$) $[MH]^+$; calcd 506.2707. found—506.2749.

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=3-fluorophenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10103)

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ -0.05--0.03 (2H, m), 0.35-0.040 (2H, m), 0.58-0.63 (1H, m), 0.70-0.76 (1H, m), 0.87-0.93 (1H, m), 1.01-1.09 (1H, m), 1.60 (1H, s), 1.75-1.86 (6H, m), 1.97-2.14 (2H, m), 2.17-2.22 (4H, m), 2.45-2.49 (1H, m), 2.81-2.94 (2H, m), 3.58 (3H, s), 4.44 (1H, s), 4.64 (1H, s), 5.45 (1H, bd), 6.48 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.67 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.92-6.97 (1H, m), 7.24-7.29 (3H, m); ^{13}C NMR, 400 MHz, ($CDCl_3$) δ 3.28, 3.94, 9.28, 17.83, 22.85, 23.51, 29.86, 32.51, 35.60, 36.09, 43.40, 47.28, 48.52, 52.81, 58.09, 59.49, 80.84, 97.48, 113.23, 113.45, 113.69, 116.31, 119.61, 121.76, 128.48, 129.17, 132.38, 137.13, 145.44, 150.23, 161.63; HRMS, m/z for ($C_{31}H_{37}FNO_4$) $[MH]^+$; calcd 506.2707. found—506.2749.

Series 1, Scheme 1 R=3-methyl-2-thienyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-(2-thienyl))-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10093)

Rf (30% EtOAc.Pet.Ether-0.5% NH_3) 0.17. δ_H (400 MHz; $CDCl_3$) 7.03 (1H, d, J 5.04, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 6.76 (1H, d, J 5.12, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 6.68 (1H, d, J 8.04, 2-H), 6.50 (1H, d, J 8.08, 1-H), 5.30 (1H, s, 20-OH), 4.51 (1H, s, 3-OH), 4.46 (1H, s, 513-H), 3.56 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 2.93 (1H, d, J 18.04, 10 β -H), 2.90 (1H, d, J 6.36, 90 α -H), 2.46-2.51 (2H, m, includes 15/16-NCH₂CH₂—), 2.48 (3H, s, 1 \times thienyl.CH₃), 2.15-2.31 (5H, m, includes 7 β -H, 10 α -H, 15/16-NCH₂CH₂—), 1.79-1.89 (3H, m, 15/16-NCH₂CH₂—, 2 \times 18/19-H), 1.87 (3H, s, 20-CH₃), 1.60-1.64 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂CH₂—), 1.04-1.10 (1H, m, 8 α -H), 0.68-0.78 (1H, m, 18/19-H), 0.62-0.68 (1H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), 0.34-0.45 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), -0.02-0.01 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)); δ_c (100.56 MHz; $CDCl_3$) 145.49, 144.06, 137.18, 133.14, 132.40, 131.75, 128.47, 121.22, 119.59, 116.35, 97.60, 80.53, 59.45 (NCH₂CH(CH₂)₂), 57.94, 52.78, 47.35, 43.54 (CH₂), 36.09, 35.63 (CH₂), 32.20 (CH₂), 29.84 (CH₂), 25.61, 22.80 (CH₂),

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21.03, 18.00 (CH₂), 16.02, 14.20, 9.30, 4.10 (CH₂), 3.22 (CH₂). m/z 508 (M⁺+1), (Found M⁺+1, 508.2572). C₃₀H₃₈NO₄S requires 508.2522).

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=p-Tolyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methyl-phenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10135)

Rf (30% EtOAc.Pet.Ether-0.5% NH₃) 0.23. δ_H (400 MHz; CDCl₃) 7.39 (2H, d, J 8.20, 2 \times aryl.CH), 7.14 (2H, d, J 7.92, 2 \times aryl.CH), 6.68 (1H, d, J 8.04, 2-H), 6.49 (1H, d, J 8.08, 1-H), 5.42 (1H, s, 20-OH), 4.62 (1H, s, 3-OH), 4.51 (1H, s, 5 β -H), 3.57 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 2.91 (1H, d, J 18.88, 10 β -H), 2.87 (1H, d, J 6.80, 9 α -H), 2.43-2.47 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 2.35 (3H, s, 1 \times aryl.CH₃), 2.12-2.21 (4H, m, includes 7 β -H, 10 α -H), 2.07-2.12 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.95-2.02 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.82-1.88 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.70-1.83 (1H, m, 8 β -H), 1.77 (3H, s, 20-CH₃), 1.00-1.09 (1H, m, 18/19-H), 0.87-0.93 (1H, m, 8 α -H), 0.69-0.76 (1H, m, 18/19-H), 0.56-0.64 (1H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), 0.32-0.43 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), -0.09-0 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)); δ_C (100.56 MHz; CDCl₃) 145.34, 137.00, 136.03, 132.38, 128.45, 125.86, 119.45, 116.13, 80.71, 59.41 (NCH₂CH(CH₂)₂), 57.88, 52.72, 48.30, 47.14, 43.42 (CH₂), 35.97 (CH₂), 32.49, 22.64 (CH₂), 20.98, 17.86 (CH₂), 9.17, 4.00 (CH₂), 3.13 (CH₂). m/z 502 (M⁺+1), (Found M⁺+1, 502.3048). C₃₂H₄₀NaO₄ requires 502.2957).

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=5-Chloro-2-Thienyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(5-chloro-2-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU10136)

Rf (30% EtOAc.Pet.Ether-0.5% NH₃) 0.12. δ_H (400 MHz; CDCl₃) 6.72 (1H, d, J 3.80, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 6.68 (1H, d, J 8.04, 2-H), 6.61 (1H, d, J 3.84, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 6.50 (1H, d, J 8.08, 1-H), 5.69 (1H, s, 20-OH), 4.56 (1H, s, 3-OH), 4.42 (1H, s, 5 β -H), 3.57 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 2.94 (1H, d, J 18.56, 10 β -H), 2.90 (1H, d, J 6.52, 9 α -H), 2.52-2.57 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 2.15-2.35 (5H, m, includes 7 β -H, 10 α -H, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.77-1.88 (3H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—, 2 \times 18/19-H), 1.76 (3H, s 20-CH₃), 1.59-1.63 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.00-1.10 (1H, m, 18/19-H), 0.86-0.95 (1H, m, 0.67-0.77 (2H, m, 18/19-H, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), 0.36-0.47 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), -0.04-0.06 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)); δ_C (100.56 MHz; CDCl₃) 151.81, 146.75, 141.55, 132.47, 129.06, 128.80, 124.93, 122.13, 119.10, 113.84, 96.91, 80.65, 59.52 (NCH₂CH(CH₂)₂), 57.84, 56.76, 52.99, 49.40, 47.00, 43.37 (CH₂), 35.90, 35.53 (CH₂), 32.59 (CH₂), 29.81 (CH₂), 23.41, 22.55 (CH₂), 17.69 (CH₂), 9.27, 4.07 (CH₂), 3.25 (CH₂). m/z 550 (M⁺+Na), (Found M⁺+Na, 550.1774). C₂₉H₃₄ClNNaO₄S requires 550.1795).

Series 1, Scheme 1, R=3-Thienyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU11001)

Rf (30% EtOAc.Pet.Ether-0.5% NH₃) 0.11. δ_H (400 MHz; CDCl₃) 7.26 (1H, d, J 2.96, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 7.20 (1H, d, J

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5.00, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 7.16 (1H, U. J 2.88, 1 \times thienyl.CH), 6.68 (1H, d, J 8.04, 2-H), 6.50 (1H, d, J 8.00, 1-H), 5.32 (1H, s, 20-OH), 4.59 (1H, s, 3-OH), 4.46 (1H, s, 5 β -H), 3.58 (3H, s, 6-OCH₃), 2.93 (1H, d, J 18.40, 10 β -H), 2.86 (1H, d, J 6.16, 9 α -H), 2.49-2.53 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 2.12-2.28 (6H, m, 7 β -H, 8 β -H, 10 α -H, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.81-1.92 (3H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—, 2 \times 18/19-H), 1.79 (3H, s, 20-CH₃), 1.58-1.63 (1H, m, 15/16-NCH₂.CH₂—), 1.04-1.07 (1H, m, 18/19-H), 0.89-0.97 (1H, m, 8 α -H), 0.70-0.80 (1H, m, 18/19-H), 0.60-0.70 (1H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), 0.34-0.45 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)), -0.06-0.03 (2H, m, N—CH₂CH(CH₂—CH₂—)); δ_C (100.56 MHz; CDCl₃) 149.44, 137.04, 126.37, 124.94, 120.41, 119.48, 116.18, 97.52, 80.63, 59.47 (NCH₂CH(CH₂)₂), 58.22, 52.67, 48.22, 47.29, 43.33 (CH₂), 36.05, 35.57 (CH₂), 32.47 (CH₂), 29.76 (CH₂), 23.90, 22.85 (CH₂), 17.79 (CH₂), 9.27, 3.79 (CH₂), 3.28 (CH₂). m/z 494 (M⁺+1), (Found M⁺+1, 494.2411). C₂₉H₃₆NO₄S requires 494.2365).

Series 2, Scheme 2, R=Ph

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU147)

Using General Procedure A with methylmagnesium bromide on ketone 11a (R=Ph), followed by General Procedure E or F. White solid. R_f=0.5 (MeOH:DCM, 1:10); ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (2H, m), 0.51 (2H, m), 0.84 (1H, m), 1.55 (3H, s), 2.92 (1H, d), 2.95 (1H, d), 3.41 (3H, s), 4.33 (1H, d), 6.03 (1H, s), 6.41 (1H, d), 6.58 (1H, d), 7.25 (3H, m), 7.55 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR (68 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.90, 4.12, 9.73, 15.72, 22.97, 29.15, 31.02, 31.28, 35.80, 36.09, 43.98, 47.01, 49.94, 52.73, 59.02, 60.39, 80.86, 98.33, 116.73, 119.67, 126.90, 126.98, 127.70, 128.48, 132.79, 137.81, 145.98, 146.56. HRMS (EI) calcd for C₃₁H₄₄NO₄ (M⁺), 487.2723. found 487.2323.

Series 2, R=2-pyridyl

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-pyridyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU11005)

2-Bromopyridine (0.11 ml, 0.1.13 mmol) was taken in dry diethylether and solution was cooled to -78° C. with dry ice under nitrogen atmosphere. Thereafter a solution of n-butyllithium (1.13 mmol) was dropwise added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min. then 5a dissolved in dry THF was added to it. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 20 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution (aqueous) and extracted with ethylacetate. Organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and vacuum evaporated to obtained crude product which was purified by flash chromatography using methanol:dichloromethane (0.5:99.5). White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.08-0.11 (2H, m), 0.40-0.51 (2H, m), 0.80-0.88 (2H, m), 1.20-1.27 (2H, m), 1.62 (1H, d, J=2.68 Hz), 1.67 (3H, s), 2.02-2.41 (8H, m), 2.61 (1H, dd, J=11.72, J=5.12 Hz), 2.78 (1H, dt, J=12.16, J=3.92 Hz), 2.91 (1H, d, J=18.24 Hz), 3.02 (1H, d, J=6.40 Hz), 3.35 (3H, s), 4.39 (1H, s), 4.55 (1H, bd), 5.83 (1H, s), 6.43 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.61 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.10-7.14 (1H, m), 7.62-7.64 (2H, m), 8.48 (1H, d, J=4.76 Hz), ¹³C NMR, 400

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MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.21, 4.33, 9.35, 16.42, 22.45, 28.39, 28.86, 29.92, 35.24, 35.65, 43.81, 46.78, 49.36, 52.28, 57.95, 59.89, 80.1, 97.70, 116.01, 119.37, 120.54, 121.55, 128.54, 132.45, 135.78, 136.93, 145.30, 147.32, 166.46; HRMS, m/z for (C₃₀H₃₆N₂O₄), [MH]⁺: calcd 489.2753. found—489.2821.

Series 2, R=4-pyridyl

(1'R,5α,6R,7R,14α)-1'-(4-pyridyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol (BU11006)

4-Bromopyridine (0.11 ml, 0.13 mmol) was taken in dry diethylether and solution was cooled to -78° C. with dry ice under nitrogen atmosphere. Thereafter a solution of n-butyllithium (1.13 mmol) was dropwise added to it. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min. then 5a dissolved in dry THF was added to it. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 20 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution (aqueous) and extracted with ethylacetate. Organic layer was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and vacuum evaporated to obtain crude product which was purified by flash chromatography using methanol:dichloromethane (0.5:99.5). White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.10-0.12 (2H, m), 0.24-0.55 (5H, m), 0.82-0.84 (1H, m), 1.49 (1H, dd, J=12.88, J=9.04 Hz), 1.58 (3H, s), 1.65 (1H, dd, J=12.92, J=5.60 Hz), 2.01-2.40 (7H, m), 2.62-2.68 (2H, m), 2.92-3.01 (3H, m), 3.41 (3H, s), 4.33 (1H, s), 6.06 (1H, s), 6.43 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.63 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.48 (2H, d, J=6.16 Hz), 8.52 (2H, d, J=6.16 Hz); NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.47, 4.11, 9.38, 15.58, 22.49, 28.52, 29.22, 31.02, 35.33, 35.66, 36.80, 43.60, 46.75, 49.50, 52.61, 58.24, 59.92, 80.35, 97.62, 116.53, 119.50, 121.97, 127.87, 131.92, 137.41, 145.45, 148.76, 149.21, 155.79; HRMS, m/z for (C₃₀H₃₅N₂O₄), [MH]⁺: calcd 489.2753. found—489.2756.

Series 3, Scheme 2, R=Ph

(1'S,5α,6R,7R,14α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU126)

From reduction of 11a (R=Ph) followed by general procedure E or F . . .

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ -0.04-0.06 (2H, m), 0.45 (2H, m), 0.7 (1H, m), 2.93 (1H, d, J 18.5), 3.07 (1H, d, J 6.3), 3.48 (3H, s), 4.46 (1H, d, J 1.8), 5.28 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, d, J 8.1), 6.68 (1H, d, J 8.1), 7.26-7.40 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.36, 4.17, 9.32, 20.6, 22.7, 25.6, 29.1, 35.3, 35.9, 42.1, 43.8, 46.1, 50.6, 58.5, 59.9, 70.1, 77.3, 92.3, 116.6, 119.5, 125.7, 127.0, 128.2, 128.3, 132.6, 137.4, 145.0, 145.5; m/z 473.

13b, Scheme 2, R=Phenyl

(1'S,5α,6R,7R,14α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU125)

From the treatment of 11 b (R=Ph) as per General Procedure D, followed by General Procedure E or F.

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NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.4 (2H, m), 0.45 (2H, m), 0.65 (1H, m), 3.01 (1H, d, J 18.7), 3.35 (1H, d, J 6.7), 3.80 (3H, s), 4.35 (1H, d, J 9.0), 4.65 (1H, d, J 1.3), 5.43 (1H, s), 5.58 (1H, d, J 8.9), 6.00 (1H, d, J 9.00), 6.43 (1H, d, J 8.1), 6.55 (1H, d, J 8.1), 7.28 (5H, m); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.5, 4.0, 9.2, 23.0, 30.4, 33.0, 42.6, 43.8, 43.9, 47.8, 54.9, 57.0, 59.9, 77.7, 84.5, 97.8, 116.3, 119.8, 124.4, 125.8, 127.7, 128.1, 128.2, 134.3, 137.5, 137.8, 141.7, 146.3; m/z 471.

Series 4, Scheme 2, R=Ph

(1'R,5α,6R,7R,14α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU106)

As the major product of phenylmagnesium bromide addition to aldehyde 8 (General procedure A) followed by General Procedure E or F. White solid. R_f=0.48 (Hexane: EtOAc, 1:1, 0.5% NH₄OH), ¹H NMR (270 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.05 (2H, m), 0.45 (2H, m), 0.71 (1H, m), 2.93 (1H, d), 3.07 (1H, d), 3.48 (3H, s), 4.46 (1H, d), 5.28 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, d), 6.68 (1H, d), 7.26-7.40 (2H, m), 7.36-7.43 (3H, m). ¹³C NMR (68 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.4, 4.2, 9.4, 20.4, 22.6, 25.7, 29.3, 35.5, 35.8, 42.5, 43.8, 46.0, 51.0, 56.6, 58.5, 59.9, 70.1, 77.3, 92.3, 116.6, 119.5, 125.7, 127.0, 128.2, 128.3, 132.6, 137.4, 145.0, 145.5. HRMS (ES) calcd for C₃₁H₄₄NO₄ (M⁺), 473.2566. found 473.2558.

N-Cyclopropylcarbonyl-7α-formyl-7β-methyl-6,14-endo-ethenotetrahydronorthebaine (17b)

To a suspension of 13.61 g (37.29 mmol) N-CPCnorthebaine (16) in 20 mL of methacrolein was added 3.49 g of LiBF₄. The resulting solution was stirred for 16 h at RT. Into this solution were added 30 mL of CH₂Cl₂ and the mixture was extracted with water (10 mL×3) and brine (5 mL). The solution was dried, filtered and removed of solvent on a rotary evaporator to afford a dark red syrup. This material was subjected to silica gel flash column chromatography eluting with 50% EtOAc in petroleum ether to afford 5.91 g of the faster running component 17a (N-Cyclopropylcarbonyl-7β-formyl-7α-methyl-6,14-endo-ethenotetrahydronorthebaine) as white solid ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.85 (s, 1H); 6.67 (d, 1H, J=6 Hz); 6.57 (d, 1H, J=6 Hz); 6.14-6.07 (2d, 1H); 5.57 (d, 1H, J=9 Hz); 5.33 (d, 1H, J=6 Hz); 4.76 (d, 1H, 0.4H); 4.57-4.53 (m, 1.6H); 4.15-4.10 (m, 1H); 3.85 (s, 3H); 3.72 (s, 3H); 3.42 (dt, 1H, J_a=9 Hz, J_b=3 Hz); 3.11-3.05 (dd, 1H, J_a=6 Hz, J_b=3 Hz); 2.88-2.83 (m, 2H); 2.43-2.35 (dt, 1H, J_a=9 Hz, J_b=6 Hz); 1.85-1.76 (m, 1H); 1.69-1.65 (m, 1H); 1.09-1.03 (m, 5H); 0.91-0.76 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 436 (M+H⁺, 100) and 4.11 g of a slower running component N-Cyclopropylcarbonyl-7α-formyl-7β-methyl-6,14-endo-ethenotetrahydronorthebaine (17b) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.54 (s, 0.5H); 9.45 (s, 0.5H); 6.69 (d, 1H, J=6 Hz); 6.59 (d, 1H, J=6 Hz); 6.14 (t, 1H); 5.57 (dd, 1H, J_a=9 Hz, J_b=6 Hz); 5.35 (d, 0.5H, J=3 Hz); 4.93 (s, 1H); 4.80 (d, 0.5H, J=6 Hz); 4.64 (dd, 1H, J_a=6 Hz, J_b=3 Hz); 4.15 (dd, 1H, J_a=6 Hz, J_b=3 Hz); 3.85 (s, 3H); 3.72 (2s, 3H); 3.49 (dt, 1H); 3.21-3.31 (m, 2H); 2.37-2.26 (dt, 0.5H); 2.27-2.15 (dt, 0.5H); 2.06-1.72 (m, 3H); 1.35 (s, 3H); 1.08 (m, 2H); 0.82 (m, 2H). At RT the ¹H NMR spectra of this compound in d₆-DMSO has two signals at δ 9.408 (s, 0.5H) and δ 9.375 (s, 0.5H) which coalesce when running the ¹H NMR experiment at 360° K. ESIMS: m/z 436 (M+H⁺, 100).

N-Cyclopropylcarbonyl-6,14-endo-etheno-7 β -methyl-nornepenthol (18)

General procedure B was followed using 500 mg of 17b to yield 442 mg of 18 as a white solid: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.26-7.19 (m, 5H); 6.68-6.63 (2d, 1H); 6.55-6.49 (2d, 1H); 6.19 (d, 0.55H, $J=9$ Hz); 5.98 (d, 0.45H, $J=6$ Hz); 5.41 (d, 0.55H, $J=9$ Hz); 5.29-5.22 (m, 1H); 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.80 (d, 1H, $J=3$ Hz); 4.66-4.53 (m, 1H); 4.12 (dd, 0.45H, $J=3$ Hz, $J=6$ Hz); 3.84 (2s, 3H); 3.72 (2s, 3H); 3.49-3.39 (m, 0.45H); 3.20-3.11 (dd, 0.55H, $J=3$ Hz, $J=6$ Hz); 3.08-2.89 (m, 2H); 2.82-2.78 (d, 0.55H); 2.46 (d, 0.45H); 2.39 (dt, 0.45H); 2.24 (dt, 0.55H); 2.10 (d, 0.55H, $J=9$ Hz); 2.03 (d, 0.45H, $J=9$ Hz); 1.89-1.69 (m, 3H); 1.27 (s, 1.35H); 1.12 (s, 1.65H); 1.10-0.91 (m, 2H); 0.88-0.78 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 514 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

N-Cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-endo-etheno-7 β -methyl-norisonepenthol (20: R=Ph)

General procedures C and D were followed using 439 mg of 18 to yield, after chromatography, 201 mg of the faster eluting component 20a as a colorless oil ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.29-7.20 (m, 5H); 6.64 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 6.50 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 6.20 (dd, 1H, $J_a=6$ Hz, $J_b=3$ Hz); 5.58 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 5.28 (s, 1H); 5.08 (s, 1H); 4.69 (s, 1H); 3.85 (s, 6H); 3.40 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 3.07 (d, 1H, $J=15$ Hz); 2.66 (m, 1H); 2.39 (dd, 1H, $J_a=6$ Hz, $J_b=15$ Hz); 2.35-2.22 (m, 4H); 2.01 (d, 1H, $J=12$ Hz); 1.75-1.71 (m, 1H); 1.53 (s, 1H); 1.41 (s, 3H); 1.32-1.28 (d, 1H, $J=12$ Hz); 0.73-0.68 (m, 1H); 0.52-0.42 (m, 2H); 0.09-0.02 (m, 2H), ESIMS: m/z 500 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

N-Cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-endo-etheno-7 β -methyl-nornepenthol (21: R=Ph)

General procedure D was followed using 439 mg of 18 to yield, after chromatography, 139 mg of the slower eluting component 21 as a colourless oil ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.29-7.17 (m, 5H); 6.59 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 6.46 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 6.02 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 5.35 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 5.01 (s, 1H); 4.78 (s, 1H); 3.82 (s, 3H); 3.70 (s, 3H); 3.52 (d, 1H, $J=3$ Hz); 3.08 (d, 1H, $J=15$ Hz); 2.78-2.68 (m, 2H); 2.44-2.25 (m, 6H); 1.94 (d, 1H, $J=12$ Hz); 1.75-1.72 (m, 1H); 1.21 (s, 3H) 0.85 (m, 1H); 0.54 (m, 2H); 0.14 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 500 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

22, R Ph

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU128)

General procedure E or F was followed using 184 mg of 20 to yield 103 mg of 22 as a white solid: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.37 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 7.32-7.23 (m, 3H); 6.62 (d (AB system), 1H); 6.56 (d (AB system), 1H); 6.22 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 5.61 (d, 1H, $J=9$ Hz); 5.22 (s, 1H), 4.47 (s, 1H); 4.35 (d, 1H, $J=6$ Hz); 3.86 (s, 3H); 3.40-3.30 (m, 3H); 3.15 (dt, 1H, $J_a=9$ Hz, $J_b=3$ Hz); 3.09-2.97 (m, 2H); 2.47 (dt, 1H, $J_b=9$ Hz, $J_a=3$ Hz); 2.10 (dd, 1H, $J_a=12$ Hz, $J_b=3$ Hz); 1.87 (d (AB system), 1H); 1.67 (d, (AB system), 1H); 1.50 (s, 3H); 1.07 (m, 1H); 0.83 (m, 1H); 0.74 (m, 1H); 0.51-0.43 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 486 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

23, R=Ph

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-4'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU129)

General procedure E or F was followed using 161 mg of 21 to yield 56 mg of 23 as a white solid: ^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.30-7.18 (m, 5H); 6.59 (AB system, 2H); 6.31 (d, 1H, $J=6.7$ Hz); 5.51 (d, 1H, $J=6.7$ Hz); 5.02 (s, 1H); 4.66 (s, 1H); 4.45 (d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz); 3.50-3.40 (m, 3H); 3.38-3.32 (m, 1H); 3.20 (dt, 1H, $J_a=10.5$ Hz, $J_b=7.3$ Hz); 3.16-3.04 (m, 2H); 2.53 (dt, 1H, $J_a=11.0$ Hz, $J_b=3.9$ Hz); 2.16 (AB system, 2H); 2.11 (dd, 1H); 1.28 (s, 3H); 1.21-1.13 (m, 1H); 0.92-0.84 (m, 1H); 0.84-77 (m, 1H); 0.57 (m, 2H), ESIMS: m/z 486 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

By a similar method, the following ligands were prepared:

22, R=o-tolyl

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10111)

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.65 (d, 1H, $J=5.5$ Hz); 7.25-7.15 (m, 3H); 6.67-6.47 (AB system, 2H); 5.80 (d, 1H, $J=6.7$ Hz); 5.26 (s, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H); 4.23 (d, 1H, $J=4.8$ Hz); 3.94 (s, 3H); 3.43-3.33 (m, 3H); 3.12 (m, 1H); 3.03-2.83 (m, 1H); 2.52 (dt, 1H, $J_a=10.3$ Hz, $J_b=4.1$ Hz); 2.27 (s, 3H); 2.16-2.04 (bd, 1H); 1.95 (d, 1H, $J=10.2$ Hz); 1.61 (s, 3H); 1.23 (d, 1H, $J=10.2$ Hz); 1.07 (m, 1H); 0.82 (m, 1H); 0.72 (m, 1H); 0.49-0.37 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 500 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

23, R=o-tolyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10121)

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.16 (d, 2H, $J=6.0$ Hz); 7.08 (d, 2H, $J=6.0$ Hz); 6.59 (d, 1H, $J=6.1$ Hz); 6.54 (d, 1H, $J=6.1$ Hz); 6.29 (d, 1H, $J=6.5$ Hz); 5.49 (s, 1H $J=6.8$ Hz); 5.02 (s, 1H); 4.63 (s, 1H); 4.45 (bd, 1H); 3.47 (s, 3H); 3.46-3.31 (m, 2H); 3.32-3.06 (m, 3H); 2.52 (dt, 1H, $J_a=13.8$ Hz, $J_b=3.8$ Hz); 2.30 (s, 3H); 2.14 (s, 2H); 2.10-2.06 (m, 1H); 1.24 (s, 3H); 1.18 (m, 1H); 0.89-0.78 (m, 2H); 0.51 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 500 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

22, R=m-tolyl

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10112)

^1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.45 (d, 1H, $J=5.6$ Hz); 7.18-7.13 (m, 3H); 6.64-6.57 (AB system, 2H); 6.33 (d, 1H, $J=6.7$ Hz); 5.54 (d, 1H, $J=6.7$ Hz); 5.35 (s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 1H); 4.52 (d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz); 3.72 (s, 3H); 3.51-3.32 (m, 3H); 3.29-3.20 (dt, 1H, $J_b=9.8$ Hz, $J_a=3.1$ Hz); 3.17-3.09 (m, 2H); 2.59 (dt, 1H, $J_b=10.3$ Hz, $J_a=4.1$ Hz); 2.45 (d, 1H, $J=11.1$ Hz); 2.39 (s, 3H); 2.22 (d, 1H, $J=11.1$ Hz); 2.11 (bd, 1H); 1.23 (m, 1H); 1.11 (s, 3H); 0.92-0.85 (m, 2H); 0.57 (m, 1H). ESIMS: m/z 500 ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$, 100).

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23, R=m-tolyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10113)

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.17-7.06 (m, 3H); 6.59 (d, 1H, J=6.0 Hz); 6.54 (d, 1H, J=6.0 Hz); 6.31 (d, 1H, J=6.9 Hz); 5.50 (d, 1H, J=6.6 Hz); 5.02 (s, 1H, J=6.8 Hz); 4.64 (s, 1H); 4.44 (bd, 1H); 3.45 (s, 3H); 3.46-3.31 (m, 2H); 3.23-3.05 (m, 3H); 2.52 (dt, 1H, J_a=11.7 Hz, J_b=4.4 Hz); 2.32 (s, 3H); 2.11 (m, 2H); 1.25 (s, 3H); 1.18 (m, 1H); 0.93-0.77 (m, 2H); 0.53 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 500 (M+H⁺, 100).

22, R=p-tolyl

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10117)

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.25 (d, 1H, J=6.0 Hz); 7.12 (d, 1H, J=5.7 Hz); 6.59 (AB system, 2H); 6.23 (d, 1H, J=6.6 Hz); 5.62 (d, 1H, J=6.6 Hz); 5.21 (s, 1H); 4.69 (s, 1H); 4.34 (d, 1H, J=4.8 Hz); 3.87 (s, 3H); 3.40-3.32 (m, 3H); 3.14 (dt, J_a=9.9 Hz, J_a=1.8 Hz); 3.12-2.99 (m, 2H); 2.48 (dt, 1H, J_b=3.9 Hz, J_a=10.8 Hz); 2.30 (s, 3H); 2.10 (dd, J_a=10.8 Hz, J_b=2.4 Hz); 1.87 (d, AB system, 1H); 1.64 (d, AB system, 1H); 1.50 (s, 3H); 1.07 (m, 1H); 0.83 (m, 1H); 0.74 (m, 1H); 0.52-0.40 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 500 (M+H⁺, 100).

23, R=p-tolyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10099)

¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.16 (d, 2H, J=6.0 Hz); 7.08 (d, 2H, J=6.0 Hz); 6.59 (d, 1H, J=6.1 Hz); 6.54 (d, 1H, J=6.1 Hz); 6.29 (d, 1H, J=6.5 Hz); 5.49 (s, 1H, J=6.8 Hz); 5.02 (s, 1H); 4.63 (s, 1H); 4.45 (bd, 1H); 3.47 (s, 3H); 3.46-3.31 (m, 2H); 3.32-3.06 (m, 3H); 2.52 (dt, 1H, J_a=13.8 Hz, J_b=3.8 Hz); 2.30 (s, 3H); 2.14 (s, 2H); 2.10-2.06 (m, 1H); 1.24 (s, 3H); 1.18 (m, 1H); 0.89-0.78 (m, 2H); 0.51 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 500 (M+H⁺, 100).

22, R=p-fluorophenyl

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10120)

¹H NMR (maleate) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.40-0.49 (2H, m), 0.72-0.84 (2H, m), 1.00-1.12 (1H, m), 1.48 (3H, s), 1.61 (1H, d, J=13.6 Hz), 1.88 (1H, d, J=13.2 Hz), 2.08 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 2.46 (1H, td, J=14.1, 4.9 Hz), 2.93-3.15 (3H, m), 3.85 (3H, s), 4.29 (1H, s), 5.20 (1H, s), 5.58 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.16 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.24 (2H, s), 6.54 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.61 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.01-7.05 (2H, m), 7.36-7.38 (2H, m).

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23, R=p-fluorophenyl

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU10118)

¹H NMR (maleate) (CD₃OD) δ 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H); 7.01-6.96 (m, 2H); 6.59 (d, 1H, J=6.0 Hz); 6.55 (d, 1H, J=6.0 Hz); 6.31 (d, 1H, J=6.7 Hz); 5.53 (d, 1H, J=6.9 Hz); 5.00 (s, 1H); 4.63 (s, 1H); 4.45 (d, 1H, J=5.1 Hz); 3.48-3.28 (m, 5H); 3.24 (dt, 2H, J_a=10.2 Hz, J_b=3.3 Hz); 3.11 (d, 1H, J=5.4 Hz); 3.07 (t, J=5.4 Hz); 2.53 (dt, 1H, J_a=10.5 Hz, J_b=3.9 Hz); 2.21 (d, 1H, J=9.9 Hz); 2.12-2.06 (m, 2H); 1.29 (s, 3H); 1.17 (m, 1H); 0.93-0.78 (m, 2H); 0.53 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 504 (M+H⁺, 100).

22, R=4-PrSPh

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-propylthiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (BU11020)

¹H NMR (maleate) (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.38-0.51 (2H, m), 0.70-0.89 (2H, m), 1.01 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.03-1.12 (1H, m), 1.44-1.51 (4H, m), 1.59-1.64 (3H, m), 1.87 (1H, d, J=13.0 Hz), 2.10 (1H, dd, J=14.8, 3.7 Hz), 2.47 (1H, td, J=13.9, 4.9 Hz), 2.89 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 2.98-3.18 (3H, m), 3.32-3.40 (3H, m), 3.85 (3H, s), 4.34 (1H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 4.68 (1H, s), 5.21 (1H, s), 5.60 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.20 (1H, d, J=8.9 Hz), 6.26 (2H, s), 6.56 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 6.61 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.25-7.30 (4H, m).

35 N-Cyclopropylcarbonyl-7 α -formyl-7 β -methyl-6,14-endo-ethanotetrahydronorthebaine (24)

The aldehyde 17b (500 mg) was dissolved in 15 mL of EtOH. Into this solution was added 30 mg of 10% Pd on carbon. The mixture was shaken in a Parr hydrogenator under 100 psi of H₂ for 12 h. The mixture was filtered and the solvents removed under reduced pressure to yield 510 mg of 24 as a white solid.

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 9.69 (2s, 1H); 6.77 (d, 1H, J=6.1 Hz); 6.61 (d, 1H, J=6.1 Hz); 4.91 (d, 0.47H, J=4.9 Hz); 4.83 (2s, 1H); 4.52 (dd, 0.53H, J=10.6 Hz); 4.35 (d, 0.53H, J=5.2 Hz); 4.08-4.03 (m, 1H); 3.90 (s, 3H); 3.46 (2s, 3H); 3.39-3.30 (m, 0.47H); 3.08-2.95 (m, 1H); 2.90-2.69 (m, 2H); 2.41 (m, 1H); 2.28 (dt, 0.47H); 2.17 (dt, 0.53H); 1.70-1.60 (m, 4H); 1.31 (s, 3H); 1.19-1.1 (m, 1H); 1.01 (m, 2H); 0.77 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 438 (M+H⁺, 100).

N-Cyclopropylcarbonyl-6,14-endo-ethano-7 β -methyl-normenthol (25)

General procedure B was followed using 515 mg of 24 to yield 336 mg of 25 as white crystals:

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.36-7.23 (m, 5H); 6.78-6.75 (2d, 1H); 6.61-6.58 (2d, 1H); 5.06 (d, 0.55H, J=2.0 Hz); 4.99 (d, 0.45H, J=2.0 Hz); 4.91-4.87 (m, 1H); 4.51-4.46 (dd, 0.55H, J_a=4.1 Hz, J_b=10.3 Hz); 4.35-4.34 (d, 0.55H, J=5.1 Hz); 4.03-3.98 (d, 0.45H, J_a=3.7 Hz, J_b=10.2 Hz); 3.92-3.914 (2s, 3H); 3.53 (s, 1.65H); 3.48 (s, 1.35H); 3.38-3.30 (dt, 0.55H, J_a=2.9 Hz, J_b=6.5 Hz); 3.11-3.04 (dd, 0.55H, J_a=5.2 Hz, J_b=13.8 Hz); 3.02-2.96 (dd, 0.45H, J_a=5.2 Hz, J_b=13.9 Hz); 2.92-2.88 (d, 0.55H, J=13.8 Hz); 2.49-2.44 (m, 1H); 2.36-2.29 (dt, 0.45 Hz, J_a=9.7 Hz); 2.25-2.17 (dt, 0.55 Hz, J_a=4.5

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Hz, J_b , =9.9 Hz); 2.03-1.90 (m, 2H); 1.86-1.80 (m, 0.55 Hz); 1.76-1.51 (m, 5.45H); 1.10-0.69 (m, 7H). ESIMS: m/z 516 ($M+H^+$, 100).

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3,6-dimethoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-etheno-morphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (28; R=Ph)

General procedures C and D were followed using 473 mg of 25 to yield a clear residue after extraction. Crystallization from CH_2Cl_2/Et_2O gave 133 mg of 28 as white crystals

1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 7.45 (m, 2H); 7.34-7.30 (m, 2H); 7.27-7.24 (m, 1H); 6.73 (d, 1H, $J=6.3$ Hz); 6.57 (d, 1H, $J=6.0$ Hz); 5.76 (s, 1H); 5.03 (s, 1H); 4.96 (s, 1H); 3.91 (s, 3H); 3.64 (s, 3H); 3.01-2.94 (m, 2H); 2.57 (d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz); 2.29 (dd, 1H, $J_a=5.1$ Hz, $J_b=13.8$ Hz); 2.24-2.20 (m, 3H); 1.95 (dd, 1H, $J_a=3$ Hz, $J_b=10.8$ Hz); 1.90-1.77 (m, 2H); 1.60-1.52 (m, 2H); 1.40-1.28 (m, 4H); 0.95 (m, 1H); 0.68 (m, 1H); 0.51-0.39 (m, 2H); 0.08-0.01 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 502 ($M+H^+$, 100).

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (29; R=Ph) (BU10122)

General procedure E or F was followed using 27 to yield 29 as a white solid

1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.47-0.53 (2H, m), 0.77-0.89 (3H, m), 0.92 (3H, s), 1.12-1.20 (1H, m), 1.62-1.70 (1H, m), 1.79-1.90 (2H, m), 2.00 (1H, dd, $J=12.6$, 4.2 Hz), 2.15 (1H, t, $J=12.2$ Hz), 2.50 (1H, td, $J=13.8$, 5.6 Hz), 2.67 (1H, d, $J=12.8$ Hz), 2.95 (1H, dd, $J=19.4$, 7.0 Hz), 3.00-3.12 (2H, m), 3.22-3.39 (3H, m), 3.47 (3H, s), 4.00 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 4.95 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 5.02 (1H, s), 6.64 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.74 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.21-7.25 (1H, m), 7.27-7.31 (2H, m), 7.36-7.38 (2H, m). HMRS: calc for $[C_{31}H_{36}N_1O_4]^+$ ($[M+H]^+$) 488.2796. found 488.2949.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30; R=Ph) (BU10119)

General procedure E or F was followed using 133 mg of 28 to yield 75 mg of 30 as a white solid:

1H NMR (CD_3OD) δ 7.55 (d, 2H); 7.38-7.34 (m, 2H); 7.31-7.27 (m, 1H); 6.77 (d, 1H, $J=6.0$ Hz); 6.67 (d, 1H, $J=6.0$ Hz); 5.11 (s, 2H); 3.93 (d, 1H, $J=5.4$ Hz); 3.27-3.18 (m, 2H); 3.6-2.91 (m, 3H); 2.41 (dt, 1H, $J_b=10.5$ Hz, $J_a=4.2$ Hz); 1.95-1.90 (m, 1H); 1.77 (dd, 1H, $J_a=10.2$ Hz, $J_b=3.3$ Hz); 1.66-1.58 (m, 1H); 1.38 (s, 3H); 1.05-1.01 (m, 1H); 0.80 (m, 1H); 0.72 (m, 1H); 0.4-0.34 (m, 2H). ESIMS: m/z 488 ($M+H^+$, 100).

By a Similar Method the Following Compounds were Prepared

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30; R=2-MePh) (BU12004)

1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ (-0.02)-0.07 (2H, m), 0.38-0.48 (2H, m), 0.62-0.71 (1H, m), 0.83-0.95 (1H, m),

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1.25 (1H, d, $J=14.3$ Hz), 1.33-1.43 (4H, m), 1.56 (1H, d, $J=10.1$ Hz), 1.83-1.87 (2H, m), 1.99 (1H, dd, $J=14.3$, 3.9 Hz), 2.18-2.31 (5H, m), 2.47 (3H, s), 2.57-2.61 (1H, m), 2.93 (1H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz), 2.94 (1H, d, $J=18.1$ Hz), 3.61 (3H, s), 4.83 (1H, bs), 5.04 (1H, s), 5.47 (1H, s), 5.49 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.13 (1H, dd, $J=7.5$, 1.7 Hz), 7.17 (1H, td, $J=7.3$, 1.5 Hz), 7.22 (1H, td, $J=7.4$, 1.5 Hz), 7.69 (1H, dd, $J=7.8$, 1.2 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.8, 4.3, 9.6, 17, 7, 18.3, 21.8, 23.1, 28.9, 33.6, 35.9, 38.6, 43.8, 44.5, 46.2, 53.5, 53.7, 69.3, 60.3, 73.8, 82.6, 94.8, 116.8, 119.9, 125.7, 127.4, 128.4, 130.6, 130.8, 133.4, 136.1, 137.7, 139.7, 145.4. HMRS: calc for $[C_{32}H_{40}N_1O_4]^+$ ($[M+H]^+$) 502.2952. found 502.3045.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30; R=3-MePh) (BU12005)

1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.00-0.08 (2H, m), 0.39-0.50 (2H, m), 0.64-0.74 (1H, m), 0.86-0.96 (1H, m), 1.26-1.35 (4H, m), 1.54-1.58 (2H, m), 1.76-1.87 (2H, m), 1.96 (1H, dd, $J=14.3$, 4.9 Hz), 2.19-2.30 (5H, m), 2.36 (3H, s), 2.54-2.62 (1H, m), 2.95 (1H, d, $J=19.7$ Hz), 2.99 (1H, d, $J=6.9$ Hz), 3.61 (3H, s), 4.75 (1H, bs), 5.00 (2H, s), 5.72 (1H, s), 6.53 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.70 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 7.18-7.23 (2H, m), 7.29 (1H, s). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.8, 4.4, 9.6, 17.2, 18.2, 21.9, 23.1, 29.7, 33.7, 35.9, 39.8, 43.4, 43.9, 46.2, 53.4, 59.3, 60.3, 80.4, 82.4, 94.8, 116.8, 120.0, 127.5, 127.6, 128.4, 128.5, 131.0, 133.4, 137.2, 137.7, 141.2, 145.4. HMRS: calc for $[C_{32}H_{40}N_1O_4]^+$ ($[M+H]^+$) 502.2952. found 502.3086.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30; R=4-MePh) (BU12006)

1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.00-0.07 (2H, m), 0.41-0.50 (2H, m), 0.64-0.72 (1H, m), 0.86-0.94 (1H, m), 1.25-1.32 (4H, m), 1.50-1.55 (2H, m), 1.76-1.84 (2H, m), 1.95 (1H, dd, $J=14.0$, 4.0 Hz), 2.18-2.28 (5H, m), 2.34 (3H, s), 2.55-2.61 (1H, m), 2.94 (1H, d, $J=18.5$ Hz), 2.98 (1H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz), 3.60 (3H, s), 4.97 (1H, s), 5.01 (1H, s), 5.47 (1H, bs), 5.85 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.4, 4.0, 9.2, 16.8, 17.8, 21.0, 22.6, 23.8, 29.3, 33.3, 35.5, 39.4, 43.0, 43.5, 45.7, 53.0, 58.9, 60.0, 79.9, 81.9, 94.2, 116.5, 119.5, 127.8, 128.0, 129.9, 132.9, 136.8, 137.5, 137.7, 145.0. HMRS: calc for $[C_{32}H_{40}N_1O_4]^+$ ($[M+H]^+$) 502.2952. found 502.3104; oak: for $[C_{32}H_{39}N_1O_4Na]^+$ 524.2777. found 524.2812.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30; R=4-FPh) (BU12007)

1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.00-0.08 (2H, m), 0.40-0.50 (2H, m), 0.64-0.72 (1H, m), 0.87-0.97 (1H, m), 1.23-1.29 (4H, m), 1.46 (1H, d, $J=14.5$ Hz), 1.51-1.58 (1H, m), 1.73-1.85 (2H, m), 1.95 (1H, dd, $J=14.0$, 4.0 Hz), 2.19-2.28 (5H, m), 2.54-2.61 (1H, m), 2.94 (1H, d, $J=18.5$ Hz), 2.99 (1H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz), 3.59 (3H, s), 4.95 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz), 5.03 (1H, s), 6.00 (1H, s), 6.49 (1H, d, $J=8.5$ Hz), 6.62 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.00 (2H, t, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.42 (2H, dd, $J=8.5$, 5.5 Hz). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 3.4, 4.0, 9.1, 16.7, 17.7,

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22.6, 29.3, 33.3, 35.4, 39.4, 42.9, 43.5, 45.6, 58.8, 59.9, 79.4, 81.9, 93.9, 114.0, 114.2, 116.62, 119.5, 127.6, 131.3, 131.4, 132.8, 137.6, 145.0, 161.1, 163.0. HMRS: calc for $[C_{31}H_{37}N_1O_4F_1]^+$ ([M+H]⁺) 506.2701. found 506.2682.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1-(3-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30: R=3-thiophenyl-) (BU12015)

White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.04-0.06 (2H, m), 0.44-0.49 (2H, m), 0.69-0.73 (1H, m), 0.88-0.93 (1H, m), 1.18-1.21 (1H, m), 1.30 (3H, s), 1.49-1.56 (2H, m), 1.71-1.83 (2H, m), 2.08 (1H, dd, J=14.20 Hz & J=4.04 Hz), 2.16-2.30 (5H, m), 2.58 (1H, d, J=6.72 Hz), 2.93 (1H, d, J=18.40 Hz), 2.98 (1H, d, J=6.36 Hz), 3.60 (3H, s), 4.68 (1H, bd), 4.98 (1H, s), 5.14 (1H, s), 5.64 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 7.17-7.19 (1H, m), 7.22-7.25 (2H, m); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.28, 4.09, 9.21, 16.89, 17.81, 22.66, 29.34, 33.35, 35.54, 40.09, 42.97, 43.56, 45.72, 53.03, 58.79, 59.92, 76.62, 81.78, 94.21, 116.38, 119.58, 123.55, 123.96, 128.06, 128.81, 132.90, 137.26, 142.54, 145.11. HRMS, m/z for (C₂₉H₃₅NO₄SNa) [MNa]⁺, calcd—516.2184. found—516.2212. Anal. (C₂₉H₃₅NO₄S.HCl) C, H, N.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methyl-2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30: R=(3-methyl-2-thiophenyl) (BU12016)

White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.02-0.04 (2H, m), 0.41-0.46 (2H, m), 0.66-0.72 (1H, m), 0.87-0.97 (1H, m), 1.24-1.28 (2H, m), 1.52 (3H, s), 1.55-1.61 (1H, m), 1.77-1.85 (2H, m), 2.11 (1H, dd, J=14.20 Hz & J=4.04 Hz), 2.21-2.29 (8H, m), 2.59 (1H, m), 2.92-2.96 (2H, m), 3.58 (3H, s), 4.80 (1H, bd), 5.01 (1H, s), 5.45 (2H, s), 6.51 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.68 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, J=5.12 Hz), 7.20 (1H, d, J=5.12 Hz); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.38, 3.93, 9.18, 15.67, 17.09, 17.94, 22.68, 29.01, 33.33, 35.50, 39.27, 43.43, 44.10, 45.87, 53.08, 58.90, 59.91, 73.50, 81.90, 94.22, 116.40, 119.57, 124.09, 127.99, 128.75, 132.87, 134.55, 137.29, 138.41, 144.92. HRMS, m/z for (C₃₀H₃₈NO₄S) [MH]⁺, calcd—508.2521. found—508.2571. Anal. (C₃₀H₃₈NO₄S.HCl) C, H, N.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(5-chloro-2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30: R=(5-chloro-2-thiophenyl) (BU12018)

White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.06-0.07 (2H, m), 0.46-0.50 (2H, m), 0.73-0.75 (1H, m), 0.87-0.94 (1H, m), 1.14-1.19 (1H, m), 1.32 (3H, s), 1.44-1.52 (2H, m), 1.65-1.68 (1H, m), 1.77-1.80 (1H, m), 2.23-2.28 (6H, m), 2.61 (1H, d, J=7.08 Hz), 2.93 (1H, d, J=18.40 Hz), 2.98 (1H, d, J=6.36 Hz), 3.57 (3H, s), 4.63 (1H, bd), 4.96 (1H, s), 5.16 (1H, s), 5.87 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, J=3.80 Hz), 6.79 (1H, d, J=3.80 Hz); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.39, 3.98, 9.25, 16.80, 17.69, 22.85, 29.27, 33.38, 35.58, 40.39, 42.99, 43.45, 45.73, 53.05, 58.82, 59.94, 77.58, 81.67, 94.04, 116.44, 119.67, 124.82, 125.23, 128.05, 129.14, 132.76, 137.25, 144.32, 144.87. HRMS, m/z for (C₂₉H₃₄NO₄SClNa)

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[MNa]⁺, calcd—550.1795. found—550.1823. Anal. (C₂₉H₃₄NO₄SCl.HCl) C, H, N.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30: R=(2-thiophenyl) (BU12025)

White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.05-0.06 (2H, m), 0.42-0.51 (2H, m), 0.70-0.75 (1H, (2H, m), 2.18-2.31 (6H, m), 2.59 (1H, d, J=6.72 Hz), 2.93 (1H, d, J=18.40 Hz), 2.99 (1H, d, J=6.36 Hz), 3.59 (3H, s), 4.68 (1H, bd), 4.98 (1H, s), 5.31 (1H, s), 5.85 (1H, s), 6.52 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.95-6.98 (1H, m), 7.03-7.04 (1H, m), 7.24-7.26 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.34, 4.04, 9.23, 16.77, 17.77, 22.70, 29.28, 33.38, 35.59, 40.39, 43.10, 43.51, 45.74, 53.05, 58.79, 59.92, 76.62, 81.75, 94.15, 116.40, 119.62, 124.66, 125.71, 126.22, 128.08, 132.86, 137.25, 144.90, 145.27. HRMS, m/z for (C₂₉H₃₅NO₄SNa) [MNa]⁺, calcd—516.2184. found—519.2155. Anal. (C₂₉H₃₅NO₄S.HCl.1.4H₂O) C, H, N.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (30: R=(4-methoxyphenyl) (BU12027)

White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.02-0.05 (2H, m), 0.42-0.47 (2H, m), 0.64-0.67 (1H, m), 0.91-0.94 (1H, m), 1.23-1.29 (4H, m), 1.48 (1H, d, J=14.10 Hz), 1.51-1.53 (1H, m), 1.78-1.82 (2H, m), 1.91-1.94 (1H, m), 2.20-2.30 (5H, m), 2.56 (1H, d, J=5.88 Hz), 2.93-2.99 (2H, m), 3.59 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 4.98-5.01 (2H, m), 5.77 (1H, s), 6.50 (1H, d, J=8.00 Hz), 6.68 (1H, d, J=8.00), 6.84 (2H, d, J=8.68), 7.34 (2H, d, J=8.68); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.42, 4.02, 9.18, 16.72, 17.78, 22.60, 29.28, 33.29, 35.47, 39.42, 43.09, 43.46, 45.71, 53.06, 55.20, 58.86, 59.96, 79.55, 81.89, 94.27, 112.70, 116.40, 119.54, 127.94, 130.91, 132.92, 137.33, 144.91, 158.76. HRMS, m/z for (C₃₂H₃₉NO₅Na) [MNa]⁺, calcd—540.2726. found—540.2731.

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3,6-dimethoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol (28: R=(4-methoxyphenyl)

White Solid; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 0.01-0.05 (2H, m), 0.42-0.47 (2H, m), 0.66-0.69 (1H, m), 0.91-0.94 (1H, m), 1.23-1.29 (4H, m), 1.47 (1H, U. J=14.10 Hz), 1.53 (1H, d, J=9.88 Hz), 1.79-1.85 (2H, m), 1.91 (1H, dd, J=14.20 Hz & J=3.88 Hz), 2.20-2.30 (5H, m), 2.56 (1H, d, J=5.88 Hz), 2.93 (1H, d, J=19.44 Hz), 2.97 (1H, d, J=7.08 Hz), 3.62 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.90 (3H, s), 4.95 (1H, s), 4.96 (1H, s), 5.75 (1H, s), 6.56 (1H, d, J=8.08 Hz), 6.71 (1H, d, J=8.08), 6.84 (2H, d, J=8.68), 7.35 (2H, d, J=8.68); ¹³C NMR, 400 MHz, (CDCl₃) δ 3.41, 4.05, 9.18, 16.71, 17.80, 22.53, 29.37, 33.38, 35.38, 39.43, 43.02, 43.46, 45.38, 53.09, 55.21, 56.88, 58.84, 59.98, 79.57, 81.80, 93.74, 112.67, 114.14, 119.13, 128.51, 130.92, 133.08, 133.24, 141.75, 146.38, 158.72. HRMS, m/z for (C₃₃H₄₁NO₅Na) [MNa]⁺, calcd—554.2882. found—554.2916.

Receptor Binding and [³⁵S]GTP γ S Assays
Cell Culture:

C6 glioma cells stably expressing the rat MOR (C6 μ) or DOR (C6 δ) were grown in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS), 90 units/ml penicillin, 90 μ g/ml streptomycin,

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and 0.5 mg/ml geneticin. Chinese hamster ovary cells stably expressing the human KOR (CHO-K) or human NOP receptor CHO-NOP were maintained similarly, except that DMEM-F12 medium was used. All cells were grown under 5% CO₂ at 37° C.

Preparation of Cell Membranes:

Cells were washed three times with PBS and detached from plates using harvesting buffer (20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, and 0.68 mM EDTA). After centrifugation at 200×g for 3 min, the cell pellet was resuspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 and homogenized with a Tissue Tearor (Biospec Products, Inc). The homogenate was pelleted at 20,000×g for 20 min at 4° C. and the pellet resuspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 and re-homogenized. The final pellet was resuspended in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 and frozen in aliquots at -80° C. Protein concentration was determined using the BCA protein assay.

Ligand Binding Assays:

As Alt et al., 2002. Membranes (20 µg) are incubated in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 with [³H]diprenorphine or [³H] nociceptin in the absence or presence of varying concentrations of test compounds for 60 min in a shaking water bath at 25° C. Nonspecific binding is measured using 10 µM naloxone (MOR, DOR, KOR) or N/OFQ (NOP). Samples are filtered through GF/C glass-fiber filtermats mounted on a Brandel cell harvester and rinsed four times with 4° C. 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 buffer. Filtermats are dried and 0.1 ml EcoLume scintillation cocktail added to each sample area to soak the filter. Each filtermat in a heat-sealed bag, is counted in a Wallac 1450 MicroBeta Liquid Scintillation and Luminescence Counter. IC₅₀ values for test compounds are

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determined from concentration effect curves and converted to K_i values using GraphPad Prism.

[³⁵S]GTPγS Binding Assays:

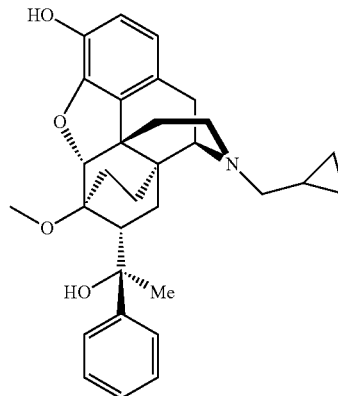
As described previously (Traynor and Nahorski, 1995), membranes (20 µg) from cells expressing MOR, DOR, KOR or NOP receptors are incubated in 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 5 mM MgCl₂, 100 mM NaCl, 2.2 mM dithiothreitol (prepared freshly), 30 µM GDP, 0.1 nM [³⁵S]GTPγS, with or without 10 µM of test compound or 10 µM standard (DAMGO, SNC80, U50488H or N/OFQ as appropriate) or H₂O for 60 min at 25° C. Samples are filtered through GF/C glass-fiber filtermats mounted on a Brandel cell harvester and rinsed four times with ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4 containing 5 mM MgCl₂, and 100 mM NaCl. Filtermats are processed as described for ligand binding above.

Mouse Warm Water Tail Withdrawal Assay.

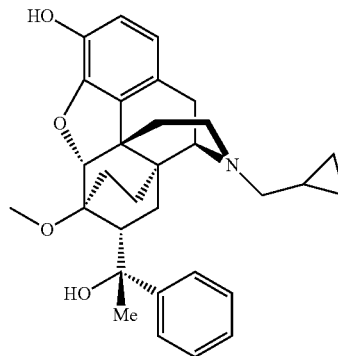
For all of the tail-withdrawal data a minimum of five mice is used in each group. Each mouse (is placed in a cylindrical restraint (Harvard Apparatus, South Natick, Mass., USA) with the tail fully exposed. Approximately one-third of the tail is immersed in water at 48° C. and latency to tail-withdrawal is measured (Janssen et al, 1963). The low temperature is to ensure that compounds with at delta or kappa agonism can be identified. Standards, test compounds or vehicle (usually sterile water) are administered i.p. and tail-withdrawal latencies measured 25 min later. For antagonist studies compounds are administered 30 min before the first agonist dose. Baseline latencies vehicle injected mice) are typically 2-4 s. A cut-off latency of 20 s is used to prevent injury to the tail. Mice that do not respond within this time are removed and assigned a score of 20 s.

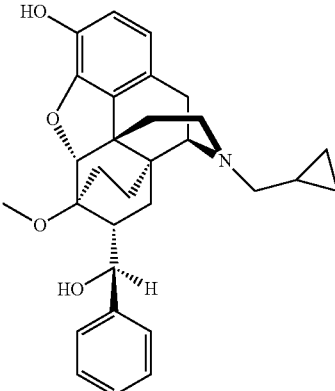
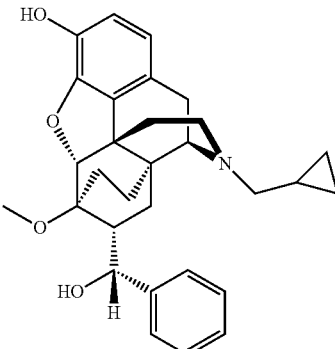
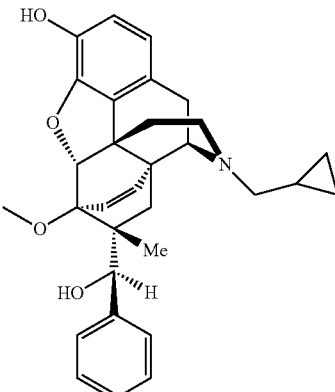
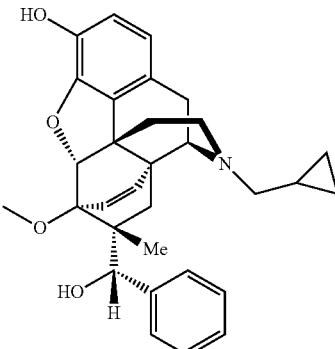
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP
7a, R = Ph-BU127	0.71	0.49	1.91	43.2



15a, R = Ph-BU147

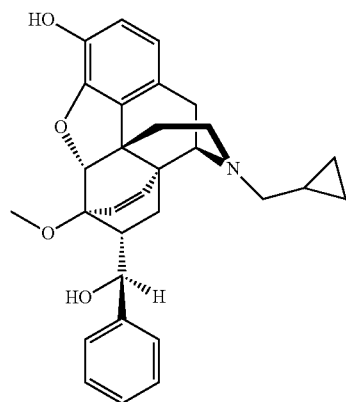


Binding affinities (K _i /nM) at opioid and NOP receptors					
		Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP
13a, R = Ph-BU126		1.25	4.40	2.55	
10a, R = Ph-BU106					
22, R = Ph-BU128		0.08	0.08	0.48	97
23, R = Ph-BU129		0.60	3.02	1.08	

-continued

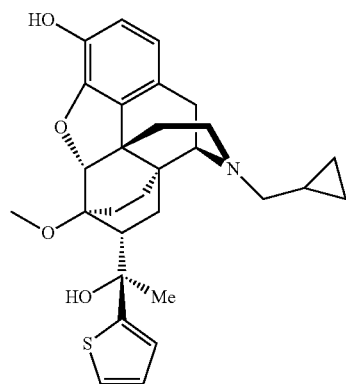
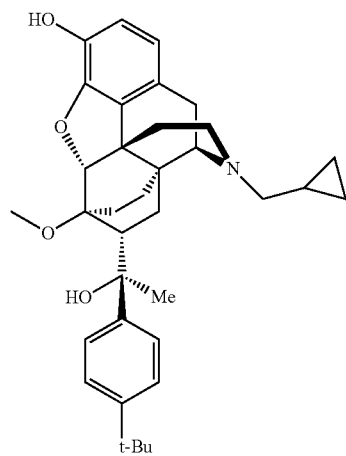
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP
13b, R = Ph- BU125	4.03	3.84	3.21	

7a, R = 2-
thienyl-
BU08026

0.60

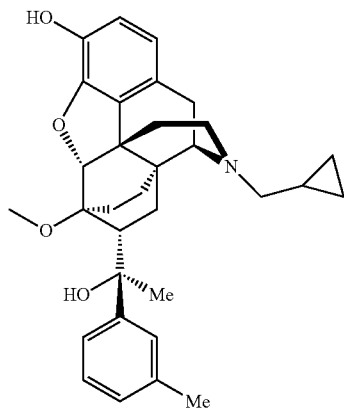
34.5

7a, R = 4-t-
BuPh-
BU08024

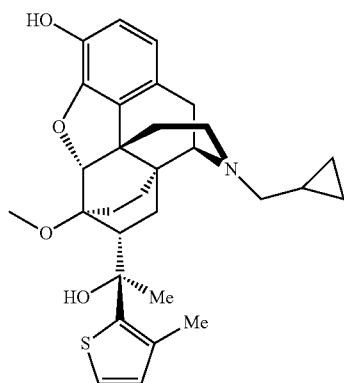
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

Mu Kappa Delta NOP

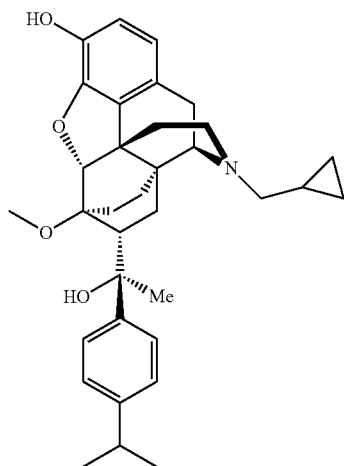
7a, R = m-
tolyl-
BU10092



BU10093



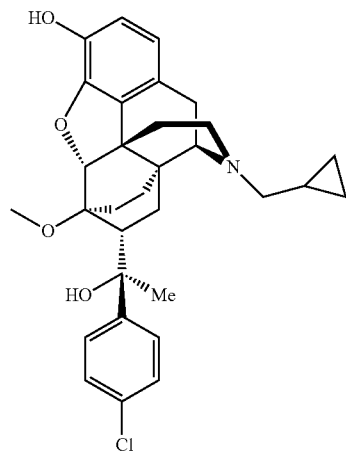
7a, R = 4-i-
PrPh-
BU10096



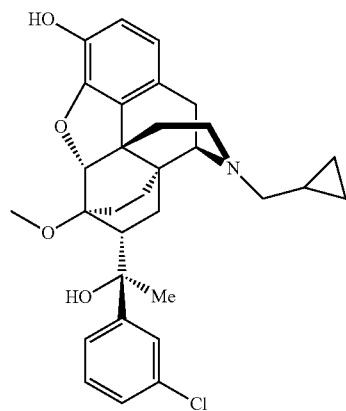
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

Mu Kappa Delta NOP

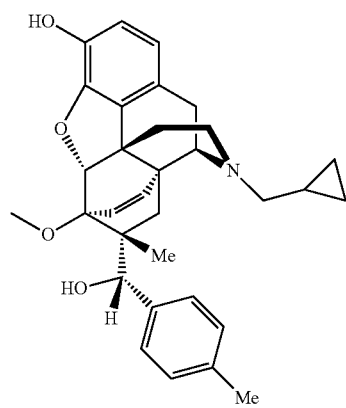
7a, R = 4-
ClPh-
BU10097

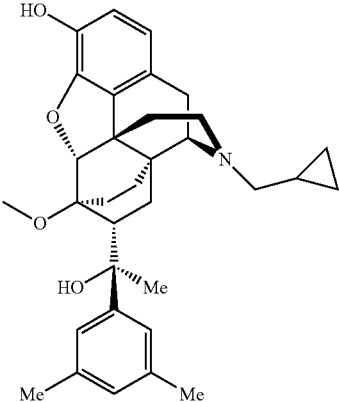
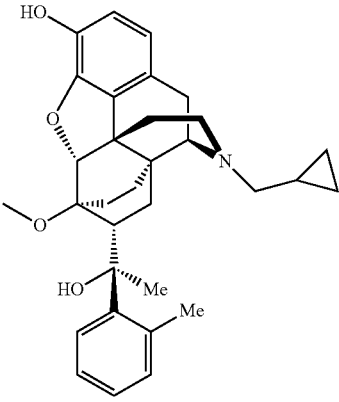
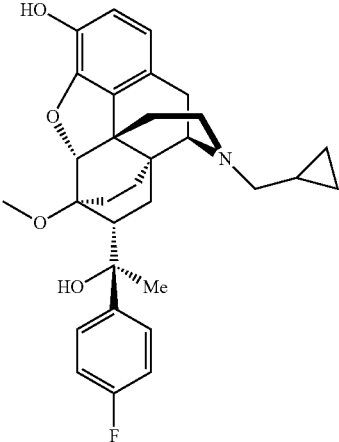


7a, R = 3-
ClPh-
BU10098



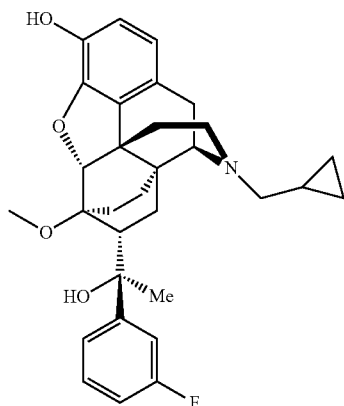
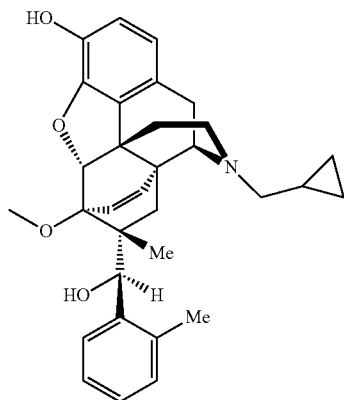
23, R = 4-
MePh-
BU10099



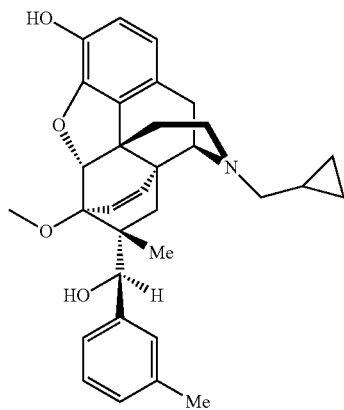
Binding affinities (K _i /nM) at opioid and NOP receptors				
	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP
7a, R = 3,5-diMePh-BU10100	0.28	0.10		
				
7a, 2-MePh-BU10101	0.19	0.16		
				
7a, 4-FPh-BU10102				
				

Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

Mu Kappa Delta NOP

7a, 3-FPh-
BU1010322, R = 2-
MePh-
BU1011122, R = 3-
MePh-
BU10112

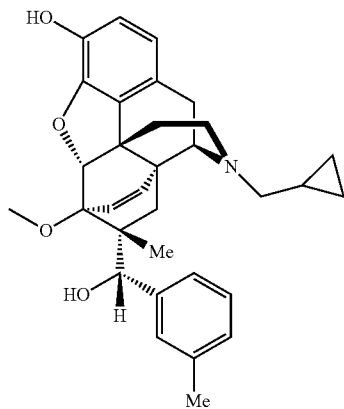
0.17 0.04 0.40 79



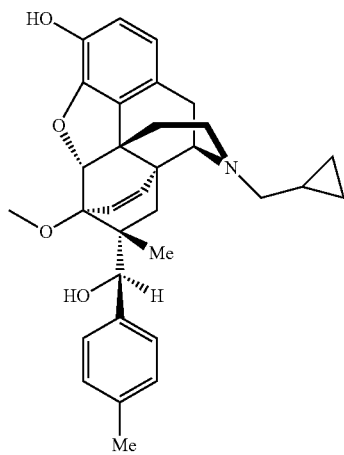
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Binding affinities (K _i /nM) at opioid and NOP receptors				
	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP

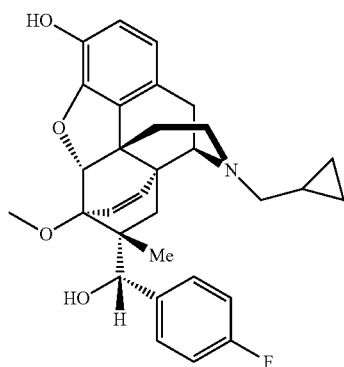
23, R = 3-
MePh-
BU10113



22, R = 4-
MePh-
BU10117

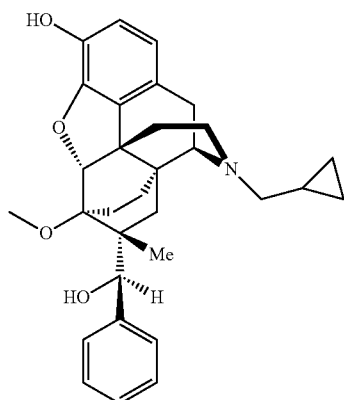


23, R = 4-
FPh-
BU10118

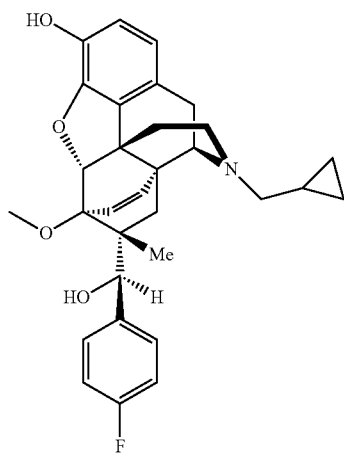


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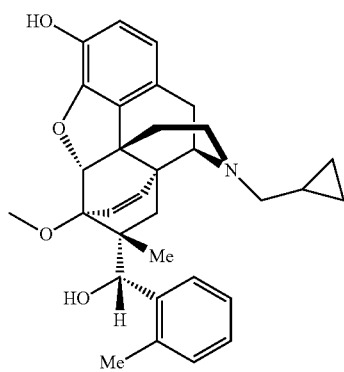
Binding affinities (K _i /nM) at opioid and NOP receptors				
	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP
30, R = Ph- BU10119	0.10	0.04	0.25	80



22, R = 4- FPh- BU10120	0.16	0.05	0.47	34
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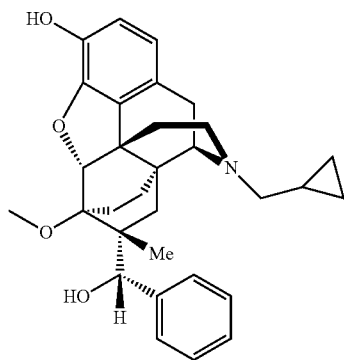
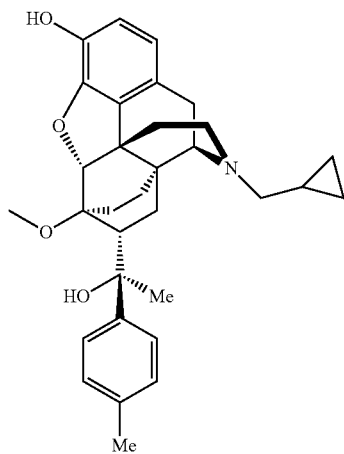
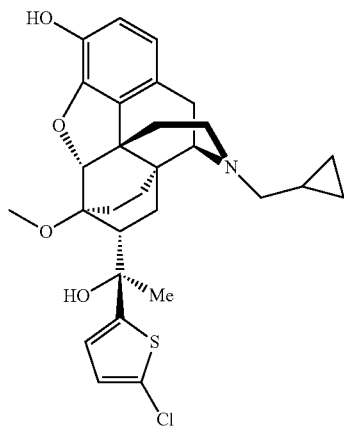


23, R = 2- MePh- BU10121



Binding affinities (Ki/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

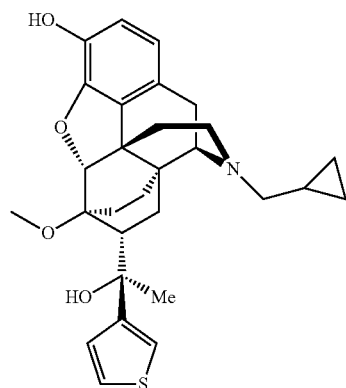
Mu Kappa Delta NOP

29, R = Ph-
BU101227a, R = 4-MePh-
BU101357a, (3-Cl)-
2-thiophenyl-
BU10136

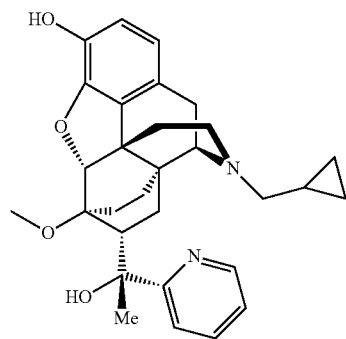
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

Mu Kappa Delta NOP

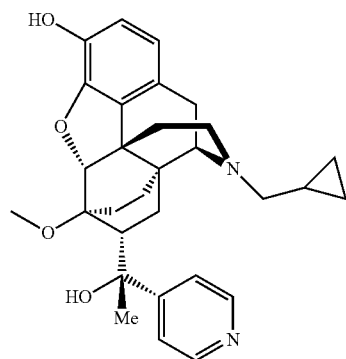
7a, R = 3-
thiophenyl-
BU11001



15a, R = 2-
pyridyl-
BU11005



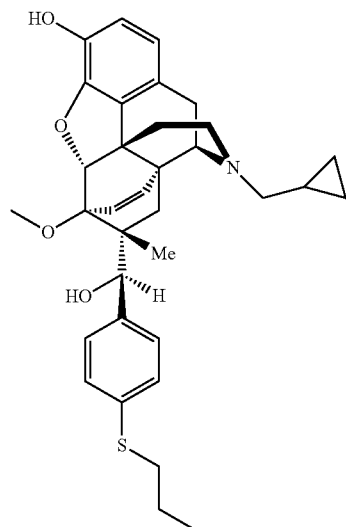
15a, R = 4-
pyridyl-
BU11006



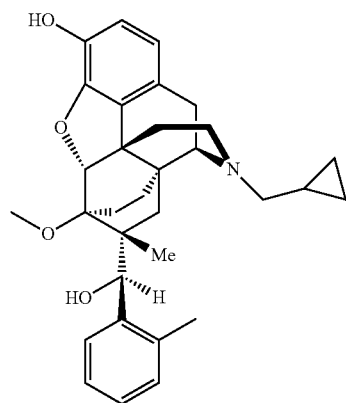
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

Mu Kappa Delta NOP

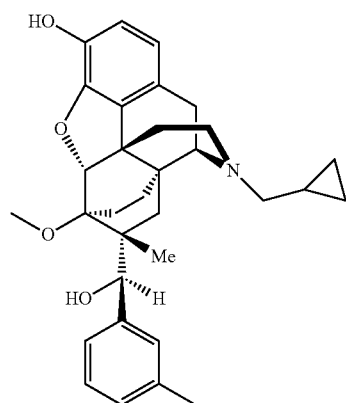
22, R = 4-
PrSPh-
BU11020



30, R = 2-
MePh-
BU12004



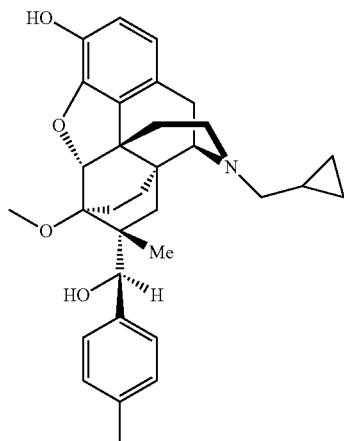
30, 3-
MePh-
BU12005



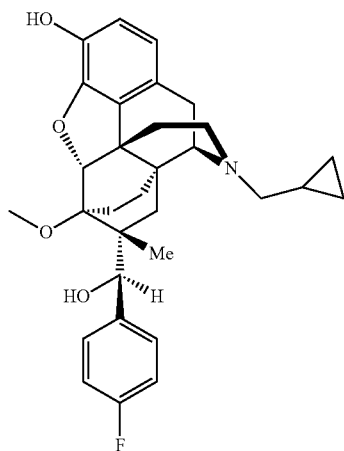
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Binding affinities (K _i /nM) at opioid and NOP receptors				
	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP

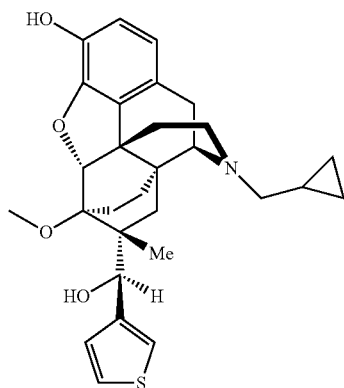
30, 4-
MePh-
BU12006



30, 4-FPh-
BU12007



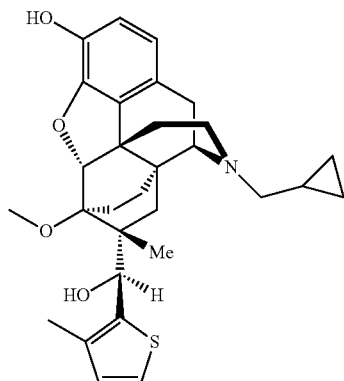
30, R = 3-
thiophenyl-
BU12015



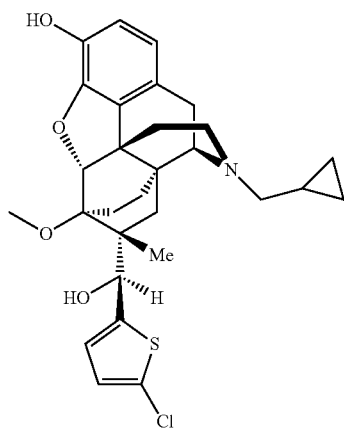
Binding affinities (K_i/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors

Mu Kappa Delta NOP

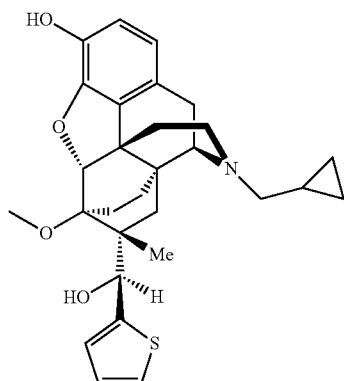
30, R = (3-Me)-2-thiophenyl-
BU12016

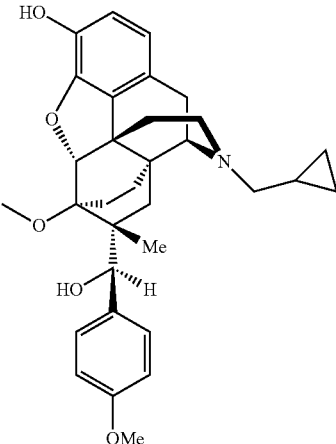
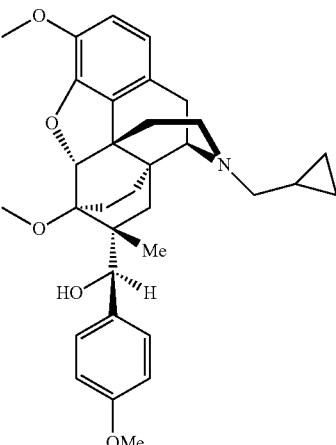


30, R = 3-Cl-2-thiophenyl-
BU12018



30, R = 2-thiophenyl-
BU12025



Binding affinities (Ki/nM) at opioid and NOP receptors				
	Mu	Kappa	Delta	NOP
30, R = 4-MeOPh-BU12027				
				
28, R = 4-MeOPh				
				

Binding affinities at MOPr, KOPr, DOPr and NOPr were measured using [³H]diprenorphine (MOP, KOP, DOP) and [³H]N/OFQ (NOP) binding to membranes derived from CHO cells transfected with human receptors (KOP and NOP receptors) and C6 glioma cells stably expressing rat receptors (MOP and DOP). All compounds tested have high affinity at opioid receptors and selected compounds display affinity at NOP receptors.

TABLE 2

Efficacy (% stimulation ^a) and/or antagonist potency (Ke/nM) at mu, kappa and NOP receptors					
	Mu		Kappa		NOP
	% stim ^a	Ke/nM	% stim ^a	Ke/nM	% stim ^a
7a, R = Ph	—	0.47	—	0.27	14
22, R = Ph	4	0.47	3	0.41	39
22, R = 3-MePh	22	—	6	—	43
30, R = Ph	2	0.28	0	0.09	57
15a, R = 4-pyridyl	1	—	-17	—	4
30, 3-MePh	9	—	-1	—	21
30, 4-FPh	17	—	-5	—	13

^a% stimulation at a single concentration (10 μM) versus the standards DAMGO (MOP), U69,593 (KOP) and nociceptin (NOP)

In a measure of functional activity, selected compounds have been evaluated in the [³⁵S]GTP_iS assay in the same cell lines used for the binding assays (Table 2). Assays were performed as previously described by Traynor and Nahorski.²¹ Agonist efficacy at MOR, KOR and NOP receptors was determined at a single concentration (10 μM) in comparison to the standard selective agonists DAMGO (MOR), and U69593 (KOR) and nociceptin (NOP) and antagonist Ke values determined against these standard agonists. For example, both 22, R=Ph (Ke_(MOR) 0.47 nM, Ke_(KOR) 0.41 nM) and 7a, R=Ph (Ke_(MOR) 0.47 nM, Ke_(KOR) 0.27 nM) are antagonists at MOR and KOR and have partial agonist activity at NOP receptors (40% and 14% of nociceptin's efficacy). 30, R=Ph also has no efficacy at MOR and KOR and is a partial agonist (57% of nociceptin) at NOP receptors.

Furthermore, it has been confirmed that 7a, R=Ph, 22, R=Ph and 30, R=Ph display no opioid agonist actions in vivo, in assays where even a low efficacy opioid agonist would be expected to be active. Thus they display no agonist activity in the anti-writhing assay (abdominal stretch assay) or in the 50° C. tail withdrawal assay.

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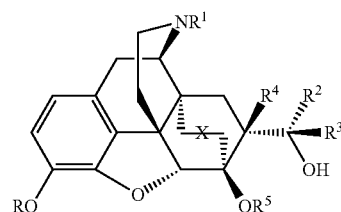
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The invention claimed is:

1. A method of treating anxiety or a compulsive disorder in a subject, the method comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound of formula 2:



including diastereoisomers in which R² and R³ are interchanged,

wherein:

R is H or alkyl;

R¹ is cyclopropylmethyl;

R², R⁴, and R⁵ are each independently H or methyl;

R³ is aryl or heteroaryl, either of which may be substituted or unsubstituted; and

X is —CH₂CH₂— or —CH=CH—, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein X is —CH₂CH₂—.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein R³ is substituted phenyl.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein R³ is phenyl and X is —CH=CH—.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein R³ is phenyl and X is —CH₂CH₂—.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein R³ is m-tolyl and X is —CH=CH—.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein R³ is 4-fluorophenyl and X is —CH=CH—.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound of formula 2 is selected from the group consisting of: (1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; and

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(5-chloro-2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

9. A method of treating anxiety or a compulsive disorder, the method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;

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(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4"-t-butylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	5
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-isopropylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-chlorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	10
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-chlorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	15
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3,5-dimethylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	20
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	25
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methyl-2-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	30
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(5-chloro-2-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	35
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	40
(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-pyridyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	45
(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-pyridyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;	
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;	50
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;	
(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;	55
(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;	60
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;	65

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[illegible]

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(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; and

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, to a subject in need thereof.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 15

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 20

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-phenyl-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 25

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 30

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 35

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 40

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 45

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; 50

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; and 55

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-propylthiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethenomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol.

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

11. The method according to claim 9, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of:

(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-thienyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;
(1'S,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-ethan-1'-ol;

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[illegible]

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(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methylphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-fluorophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(3-methyl-2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(5-chloro-2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol;

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(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(2-thiophenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol; and

(1'R,5 α ,6R,7R,14 α)-1'-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1'-(4,5-epoxy-7,8-dihydro-3-hydroxy-6-methoxy-7 β -methyl 17-cyclopropylmethyl-6,14-ethanomorphinan-7-yl)-methan-1'-ol,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof.

12. The method according to claim 1 for treating anxiety.

13. The method according to claim 1 for treating a compulsive disorder.

14. The method according to claim 9 for treating anxiety.

15. The method according to claim 9 for treating a compulsive disorder.

16. The method according to claim 10 for treating anxiety.

17. The method according to claim 10 for treating a compulsive disorder.

18. The method according to claim 11 for treating anxiety.

19. The method according to claim 11 for treating a compulsive disorder.

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